The WEEKLY Post.

Single Copy, One Year, $2.00. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1878. In Clubs of Five or Over $150

### SUMMER WINDS.

Sweet are the summer days that come with tender shining,
Sweet are the wandering winds that visit me repining;
The bloom, the song, the grace of all the year they capture,
And fill this desert place with unimagined rapture.

Prisoner of hopeless pain, in lengthening chains I languish;
Day still renews the strain of night's unuttered anguish;
I lie beneath His rod, His bolts and bars surround me,
Yet the sweet winds of God with healing touch have found me.

O welcome wind that comes His gracious law fulfilling,
In you the brown bee hums, the sky-lark's song is thrilling;
Voices of wood and field your whispering voice discloses,
And in your breath revealed I find the summer's roses.

They have not lent their bloom to comfort me more nearly,
And in my silent room no bird has caroled cheerly,
Yet while your light caress, O wind of heaven, woos me,
Nor rose nor singing bird its sweetness doth refuse me.

Blow through my fevered brain, soft breath, and cool its burning;
Speak, soothing voice, again, and hush the wild heart's yearning;
Though in the floods I stand, and deep waves overflow me,
Show me my Father's hand, His loving kindness show me.

Truly I will not doubt that love shall yet avail me,
My fear I will cast out, nor let despair assail me;
Blow, summer winds, away the black cloud of repining—
My heart lies still to-day, to feel the tender shining.

*Mary E. Bradley, in Appleton's Journal.*

### THE GIRL WHO SAVED THE GENERAL.

[St. Nicholas for July.]

Far down the Carolina coast lies the lovely Island of St. John, where stood, 100 years ago, a noble brick-built mansion, with lofty portico and broad piazza. Ancient live oaks, trembling aspens and great sycamores lifted a bower over it to keep off the sun. Threading their way through orange trees and beds of flowers, spacious walks played hide-and-seek around the house, coming suddenly full upon the river or running out of sight in the deep woods.

The owner of this place was Robert Gibbes. With his beautiful young wife, he kept an open house, and drew to its hall many of the great and noble people of the times; for he was wealthy and cultured, and she had such charming manners that people loved her very presence. The great house was full at all seasons. Eight children had already come to this good couple, and seven little adopted cousins were their playmates—the orphaned children of Mrs. Fenwick, sister to Mr. Gibbes. He himself was a cripple and could not walk. In a chair which ran on wheels he was drawn daily over the pleasant paths, sometimes by the faithful black servants, sometimes by the still more devoted children, who tugged at the rope like so many frisky colts. In their careless joy he forgot his own sufferings, and would laugh heartily when they deserted him and hid, with shouts, behind the great trunks, until every tree in the park seemed to cry out "Papa!" and "Uncle Robert!" The loveliness of the spot and the happiness of its dwellers suited well its name of "Peaceful Retreat," by which it was known through all the country.

But in those troublous times it could not always remain "peaceful." In the spring of 1779 the British took possession of all the seaboard. General Prevost marched up from Savannah and laid siege to Charleston. The beautiful city was about to fall into the enemy's hands; all night the men had toiled in the trenches, the women had prayed on their knees in their chambers, expecting every moment to hear the besieging cannon roar through the darkness. At daylight the next morning the housetops were thronged with anxious watchers; but as the sun came gloriously out of the sea it shone upon deserted fields; not a tent was to be seen. Hearing that General Lincoln was hastening on with his army, Prevost had struck his tents in the night, and was rapidly retreating towards Savannah. He crossed the Stono Ferry and fortified himself on John's Island, as the Island of St. John was often called.

For weeks now the noise of musketry and heavy guns destroyed the quiet joy at "Peaceful Retreat." The children in the midst of play, would hear the dreadful booming, and suddenly grow still and pale. The eldest daughter, Mary Ann, was a sprightly, courageous girl of thirteen. She had the care of all the little ones, for her mother's hands were full in managing the great estate and caring for her husband. The children never played now in the park unless Mary was with them, and when the frightful noise came through the trees they ran to her as chickens to a mother's wing.

After a time the enemy determined to take possession of this beautiful place. A body of British and Hessians quietly captured the landing one midnight, and, creeping stealthily onward, filled the park and surrounded the house. At daybreak the inmates found themselves prisoners.

Then came trying days for the family. The officers took up their quarters in the mansion, allowing the family to occupy the upper story. They may have been brave soldiers, but they certainly were not gentlemen, for they did everything they could to annoy Mrs. Gibbes, who bore all her trouble nobly and patiently. Little Mary had entire charge of the smaller children, which was no easy task, for they were continually getting into some sort of trouble with the troops.

John's Island was less than thirty miles from Charleston, and when the American officers in the city heard that "Peaceful Retreat" had been captured by the British they determined to rescue it from the enemy. Two large galleys were immediately manned and equipped and sent to the plantation, with strict orders not to fire upon the mansion.

Sailing noiselessly up the Stono River, at dead of night, the vessels anchored abreast the plantation. Suddenly out of thick darkness burst a flame and roar, and the shot came crashing through the British encampment. The whole place was instantly in uproar. The officers in the house sprang from bed and hastily dressed and armed. The family, rudely awakened, rushed to the windows. A cold rain was falling, and the soldiers, half-clad, were running wildly hither and thither, while the officers were frantically calling them to arms.

Mary awoke at the first terrible roar and fled to her mother's room. The excitable negro servants uttered the most piercing shrieks. The poor little children were too frightened to scream but clung, trembling, to Mary.

Mrs. Gibbes was in great distress. She knew not at first whether it was an attack by friends on the camp, or an assault upon the house by the enemy. She ordered the servants to cease their wailing and dress themselves. Then her husband and children were prepared; and, while the cannon bellowed in quick succession and the noise around the house grew louder, the father and mother consulted what was best to do. It was now evident that the attack was by their own friends, and its object was to dislodge the enemy. But Mr. Gibbes did not know but that the house would be fired upon, and advised instant flight. He was carried to his chair, and the whole household sallied forth from a back door.

The scene was terrific. The night was pitch dark, and when, just as they stepped out, a sheet of flame burst forth from the vessel, it seemed to be almost against their faces. The roar shook the ground. The troops were too busy saving themselves to notice the fugitives, and they pushed on as rapidly as possible.

No one was sufficiently protected from the rain. Little Mary had the hardest part, for nearly all the children were in her care. The mud was deep. Some of the little ones could walk but a short distance at a time, and had to be carried—Mary having always one, sometimes two, in her arms. Several of the servants were near her, but none of them seemed to notice her or her burdens. The last horse had been carried off that day; there was no escape but on foot.

Suddenly a ball came crashing through the trees. Then a charge of grape-shot cut the boughs overhead. They were exactly in the range of the guns! It was evident they had taken the worst direction, but there was no help for it now—it was too late to turn back. In her agony, the mother cried aloud on God to protect her family. Mary hugged closer the child in her arms, and trembled so she could hardly keep up. Another crash! The shot shrieked past them, striking the trees in every direction. The assault was fierce, the roar was incessant. The frightened family rushed on as swiftly as possible toward a friend's plantation, far back from the shore; but it was soon seen that they would not have strength to reach it, even if they were not struck down by the flying shot. The Americans were pouring their fire into these woods thinking the enemy would seek refuge there. The wretched fugitives expected every moment to be their last. On they pushed through mud and rain and streaming shot.

Soon they found they were getting more out of the range of the guns. They began to hope; yet now and then a ball tore up the trees around them, or rolled fearfully across their path. They reached one of the houses where their field hands lived, with no one hurt; they were over a mile from the mansion and out of range. The negroes said that no shot had come that way. Unable to flee further, the family determined to stop here. As soon as they entered Mrs. Gibbes felt her strength leaving her, and sank upon a low bed. Chilled to the bone, drenched, trembling with terror and exhaustion, the family gathered around her. She opened her eyes and looked about. She sprang up wildly.

"Oh, Mary!" she cried "where is John?"

The little girl turned pale, and moaned: "Oh, mother! mother! *he's left!*" She broke into crying. The negroes, quickly sympathetic, began to wring their hands and wail.

"Silence!" said Mr. Gibbes, with stern but trembling voice. The tears were in his own eyes. The little child now missing was very dear to them all, and moreover, was deemed a sacred charge, as he was one of the orphan children of Mr. Gibbes' sister, intrusted to him on her death bed.

The wailing ceased; there was silence broken only by sobs, and the master asked:

"Who is willing to go back for the child?"

No one spoke. Mr. Gibbes turned to his wife for counsel. As the two talked in low tones, Mrs. Gibbes called her husband's attention to Mary, who was kneeling with clasped hands, in prayer at the foot of the bed. In a moment the little maid rose and came to them, saying calmly:

"Mother, I must go back after baby."

"Oh my child," cried the mother, in agony, "I can not let you!"

"But, mother, I must," pleaded Mary. "God will care for me."

It was a fearfull responsibility. The guns yet roared constantly through the darkness; the house might now be in flames; it might be filled with carnage and blood. Mrs. Gibbes turned to her husband. His face was buried in his hands. Plainly she must decide it herself. With streaming eyes she looked at Mary.

"Come here, my child," she called through her sobs. Mary fell upon her mother's neck. One long, passionate embrace, in which all a mother's love and devotion were poured out, and the clinging arms were opened with a word. Mary sprang up, kissed her father's forehead, and sped forth on her dangerous mission of love.

The rain had now ceased, but the night was still dark and full of terrors, for through the trees she saw the frequent flashes of the great guns. The woods were filled with the booming echoes, so that cannon seemed to be on every hand. She flew on with all speed. Soon she heard the crashing trees ahead, and knew that in a moment she would be once more face to face with death. She did not falter.

Now she was again in the fierce whirlwind! All around her the shot howled and shrieked. On every side branches fell crashing to the earth. A cannon-ball plunged into the ground close beside her, cast over a heap of mud, and threw her down. She sprang up and pressed on with redoubled vigor. Not even that ball could make her turn back.

She reached the house. She ran to the room where the child usually slept. The bed was empty! Distracted, she flew from chamber to chamber. Suddenly she remembered that this night he had been given to another nurse. Up into the the third story she hurried, and, as she pushed open the door, the little fellow, sitting on the bed, cooed to her and put out his hands.

With tears raining down her cheeks, Mary wrapped the baby warmly and started down the stairs. Out into the darkness once more; onward with her precious burden, through shot and shell! Three times she passed through this iron storm. The balls still swept the forest; the terrific booming filled the air.

With the child pressed tightly to her brave young heart, she fled on. She neither stumbled nor fell. The shot threw the dirt in her face, and showered the twigs down upon her head. But she was not struck. In safety she reached the hut, and fell exhausted across the threshold.

And the little boy thus saved by a girl's brave devotion afterward became General Fenwick, famous in the war of 1812.

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### TWO AND TWO.

[Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt in Youth's Companion.]

A brown head and a golden head
Above the violets keep in sight;
Dark eyes and blue (with tears to shed)
Look laughing toward me in the light.
A red bird flashes from the tree;
"The world is glad, is glad!" sings he.

A golden head, a head of brown,
Below the violets, miss the sun;
Dark eyes and blue—their lids shut down—
With tears (and theirs were brief) have done,
A dove hides in another tree;
"The world is sad, is sad!" grieves she.

Through song and moan, I hardly know,
Between the red bird and the dove,
If most I'd wish that two below
The violets were with two above,
Or two above the violets lay
With two below them deep to-day.

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### THE SCOUT'S REVENGE.

#### A Story of the American Civil War.

[From Col. C. S. Greene's Stories of the Great Rebellion.]

Night had settled down upon the army of the Potomac, and except in the tent of a General, quiet reigned in the camp. The river rolled placidly along, as though no hostile forces lined its banks, and Washington looked peaceful, as if no devil were trying to pluck some stars from the flag which floated over the Capitol. But the measured tramp of the sentinel, and the quick low-toned challenge to the straggler hurrying to quarters, told the story of the struggle that was going on.

In the tent of the General, grouped round a small table on which were spread maps of the country, sat several officers, eagerly discussing a point upon which opinions differed. It was an informal council of war, and the officer in command, while he listened carefully, refrained from giving his judgment in the matter—flattering first this one with symptoms of agreement with him, or complimenting that one on the clearness of his views, while he drew from some of the more bashful of the party what they thought.

To none was he more polite than to a young man of fine address, whose shoulder straps claimed for him the rank of Colonel. No greater contrast could be found than between the faces of the General and his subordinate. Both had keen eyes, and would be called handsome men anyhow; but the features of the elder wore an open manly look, while those of the younger bore a sinister cast, that did much to destroy his otherwise good looks. The Colonel was evidently ill at ease, and though he returned the polite attentions of the General as a gentleman would, he did not venture to meet the steady gaze that accompanied the honeyed words.

Just at the moment the discussion was at the hottest, the sentry announced a messenger. "Show him in," said the General, and the man entered with a respectful salute. "We will resume this to-morrow, gentlemen," he said bowing to the party, who, taking the hint, immediately dispersed to their several quarters.

"Well, Hardy, what success?" said the General, turning to the scout who stood leaning on his rifle. He was well worth studying. A tall lean man, with stooping shoulders, a face thin and sallow, with rambling legs, but his eyes glistened as if on fire. His body, ungainly as it was, gave promise of great strength, and the long sweep of his arms, joined to the grasp of his immense hand as he caressingly held his weapon to his breast, would have warned his foes that it was unsafe to try conclusions with him at too close quarters. On every line of his countenance, marked as it was with inexpressible sadness, were written honesty and firmness, so that you felt what he said could be trusted.

"A leetle, General," he said, looking cautiously about. "Be we alone?" he added, in an undertone.

The General stepped to the door of the tent, but nothing could be seen except the sentry pacing his usual beat. The scout, however, was not satisfied, and walking briskly out he approached the rear of the tent, when a hasty footstep was heard retreating. He listened carefully, at the same time keeping his trusty rifle ready for use, but the footsteps died away in the distance, and he returned to the tent.

"Some drunken soldier, Hardy," said the General, a little annoyed at the occurrence. "It shall be looked into to-morrow."

"Mebbe so," said the scout, leaning on his rifle, and refusing to be seated. "Yit his pace was mighty stiddy for a man in liquor."

"Well, he is gone now, so let us to business," said the General, a little testily.

"Watch D'Arblay Gineral," said the scout. "He's in high favor where I've been to-day, and that ain't no great praise for a Union man."

"Did you reach the villages then?" asked the General, his eyes fixed upon Hardy's face.

"I was there afore twelve o'clock, and by good luck fell in with an Alabamy regiment. So as I was real Virginny," and a mocking smile lit up his face, "I mixed in with the boys."

"You are venturesome, Hardy," said the other. "If they catch you they will show no mercy. Already your name is known the country round, and a reward offered for you."

"They can't hunt me no worse than they hed. Gineral, I went by the homestead to-day, and the ashes are there yet. The fire that burned the old place wint into my heart, and I ain't afeard of being ketched till my work's done."

"Do they know how strong we are in this place?" asked the General.

"To a man, Gineral. And they're a chuckling mightily over it. Tain't no secret at all, and they don't make no bones of saying that they hed good friends in your camp. Didn't I tell you to watch D'Arblay, Gineral?" and the scout fingered the lock of his rifle, looking out upon the white city which lay before him.

Suddenly he started and threw himself in the shadow of the curtain which hung at the door of the tent. A moment he stood so, and then, swiftly bringing his rifle to his shoulder, a quick report was heard, and Hardy turned to the tent.

The startled sentry hastened to inquire the cause, but the imperturbable old man carelessly explained that he had only fired off his load, and, as his eccentricity was well known, that ended it. But he bent low and whispered to the General, "keep a close watch on D'Arblay a very close watch—Gineral," and give vent to a chuckle that shook his body till his bones rattled.

An hour later and the little camp that lay as an outpost of the great army was stirring with new life. No rapid beat to arms roused the sleeping soldiers, but swift messengers moved among the white tents, and at their summons the men shook slumber from their eyelids, and eagerly took their positions in the ranks.

A secret expedition, and at night—of all things the greatest delight of the true soldier—so much was clear: but in what direction; or against what force, none knew; yet the ignorance did not check the undisguised pleasure of the men, as they promptly obeyed the "fall in" of the orderly. It was enough that they were in the enemy's country, on soil once sacred, but now desecrated by the footsteps of rebellion, and so the blow was effectual, they cared not where it fell.

With the officers it might be a little different and some hastening to the General's tent for instructions were met by an aide who gave hasty information for the marshalling of the forces. No one was trusted with the secret of the movement, and they who persistently sought the commanding officer found at the entrance of his tent only an old man leaning on his rifle. Those who had been at the council readily connected the singular individual with the present movement, while they who for the first time looked upon his tall form, apparently bent with age and infirmity, did not dream that this was the scout whose deeds were the theme of conversation about the campfires, and whose escapes puzzled at once both friend and foe.

Hardy stood watching the gathering of the men with a grim smile playing about his lips. To the numerous inquiries that poured in upon him he gave no answer save that he knew nothing, and the questioner returned no wiser than he came. At last everything was ready, and the order was given to march. Stealthily creeping out among the shadows of the night went a little band of fifteen hundred men, not one of whom knew where he was bound.

Just as the last company left the camp, the General came to the door of his tent, and stretched out his hand to the scout. Hardy took it like a man who felt himself the peer of an Emperor.

"I have run a great risk, Hardy," he said "If you have deceived me"—he stopped, for even the starlight could not hide the pained expression that stole across the scout's face—"or if you have deceived yourself, the consequences may be terrible no less to those brave fellows than to me."

"I hev told you the truth Gineral," he said proudly. "We hev fifteen hundred men, and they ain't less than four thousand. It mought be a hard fight, but we can get the bust of 'em for all that. But ef you've any misgivings, Gineral, 'tain't too late yit. It's easy callin' of 'em back agin though the boys looked mighty well pleased at the chance for a brush with the critters."

At this moment there was a halt in the expedition, having reached a fork in the road. The General hastily wrung the scout's hand, and, as he said, hurriedly, "No, no, I trusted you, and will not repent," Hardy returned the pressure till the more delicate hand of the officer felt as if it were in a vice, and immediately pressed forward to the van of the detachment. When he reached it, the road became clear, and at the command "forward!" the troops marched on.

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How fared it with the rebels during these stirring matters among their enemies? Peacefully slumbering among the hills and dreaming of anything but an attack from the foe they knew to be so inferior in numbers.

On this evening while the men sat smoking about their fires alternately asserting the superiority of their own States and cursing the cowardly Yankees in not very choice language, a knot of officers were gathered in consultation.

"Has anything been heard from D'Arblay to-day?" asked one whose shoulder straps proclaimed him to be a Colonel.

"Nothing," said a Captain to whom the question was addressed. "Our messenger brought a note from him yesterday that a council of war would be held to-night. We shall have word from him to-morrow."

"Yes, yes, I saw it," said the Colonel. "I hope they will resolve to fight, I'm getting tired of this inaction. Who is this Hardy he cautions us about?"

"One of the enemy's scouts" said the Captain. "They tell marvelous tales of him, and even our tents ring with his exploits. This very spot was his farm, and yonder chimney stack the remains of his house. The man was a Tory and barely escaped with his life."

The Colonel was thoughtful a minute. "Was this the man whose family?—Well, never mind, such things must be in war. Keep a sharp lookout for him, and if caught, give him a short shift—he may be dangerous." Just then the tattoo was beat, and with a courteous good night the officers departed.

"I wish we could get along without such fellows as D'Arblay," said one young officer to another, as they strolled along the camp. "I don't mind killing the Yankees, but I do like a little fair play about it. This game of his can't last very long, and he'll be coming amongst us."

"Don't be too nice," said the other. "By and by you'll be abusing Burton for this Hardy business. I hear he and his Arkansas man did that nice little job."

"For God's sake, don't talk so," said the other, shuddering, "I have not heard all, but t'was a brutal thing."

"You'll want a dictionary to give an adjective strong enough when you do hear it all. They say the old man refused to haul down his flag and shot one of our men, when they fired the house, and only Hardy escaped. Burton stood by and saw it done. The women beaten back by the bayonets did not scream, but turned hopelessly inward. It is a mystery how Hardy got away, but he has been seen since, and lives only for revenge. But as the Colonel says, such things must be in war. Good night!" and they parted at the entrance of a tent.

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While quiet reigns in the rebel camp, the little band we have seen about under the scout's guidance is cautiously advancing. On through belt of woodland, over hills, and across some of the small streams with which the country abounds, they marched silently but surely on their prey.

The scout looked like a new man. His tall form was no longer bent; or rather it did not appear so, as he strode along at the head of the column. The sallow face was lit up with intelligence, and a gleam of ferocity shot from his eyes; the road was as familiar to the beaten paths around his lost homestead, but he trusted nothing to chance. Not a sound escaped his practised ear, nor an unusual appearance the keen scrutiny of his eye, and more than once he called a halt while he reconnoitred in the darkness.

At last they reached the foot of the hill, when Hardy whispered to the Colonel in command, and while the troops rested on their arms, he went forward alone.

Creeping up the ascent, keeping in the shadow of the trees, lest even the feeble starlight should reveal his presence, he reached the summit and flung himself upon the grass. Beneath him lay the white tents of the enemy, clustering around the ruins of his homestead. A quick glance showed him that no reinforcement had as yet reached them.

The outlying pickets passed close to the spot where he lay concealed, and as a surprise was intended, he bent his mind to the task of disposing of them. Lazily walking to and fro, peering out into the night now and then, the rebel sentry hummed a Southern air, heedless of the danger which crouched at his feet.

The man came forward. A sharp noise, as of a footstep on a rotten stick, startled him; but before he could give the alarm, or call for help, the hot breath of an enemy was upon his cheek and his throat was grasped by the sinewy hand of the scout; the struggle was brief. At all times it was not easy to find Hardy's match, and now, standing in sight of his ruined home, the remembrance of his wrong gave him the strength of a giant. There was a wild striking out of the arms, a clawing of the hands, a blackening of the face, horrible even in the starlight, until the knees gave way, and the picket fell a lifeless body upon the sward.

Not a ray of pity, not a pang of regret fell upon the heart of the scout. To him it mattered nothing that this picket had done him no harm. Apart from his duty to the little band who waited his guidance, the sight of the low chimney stack, standing a solitary guardian of the ashes of his home not only strengthened his arm, but repelled all sympathy with the enemy as a weakness to be trodden under foot. To him they were all alike. Did not the flames of his house light up a strange banner, and did not that same banner wave above the encampment so quiet below? All alike, all alike to the man—no, not all; one stood out among the throng. When Burton meets this victim of his in the coming struggle, it were well he were shriven before the fight, for Hardy has a special vow of vengeance against him, and will execute it at all risks.

The scout carefully drew the body of the poor wretch out of the path, and seizing his musket, while he put his trusty rifle in a safe place, took up the dead man's beat.

Time was flying fast; the morning would soon break, and he must needs hurry his movements; so, taking as near as possible the gait of the picket he had slain, he walked toward his comrade. The darkness of the night favored his disguise, and the other met him without suspicion. Hardy clutched at him with his left hand, while he made a swift movement with his right. There was a gurgling in the throat, a tide of warm blood gushed out, and formed a pool at his feet, and the second picket had started on his last journey.

So far the way was clear. What obstruction might be upon the hillside he did not know nor care; once get the men upon the summit unobserved, and all was safe. Turning hastily, stopping only to pick up his rifle and listen lest the struggle in which he had been engaged should have disturbed the quiet of the camp, he passed with quick steps down the slope, and put himself by the Colonel's side at the head of the detachment.

The men lost all sense of weariness as they advanced up the hill. But for the order for perfect silence they would have cheered lustily, so eager were they for the fray; as it was they pushed on vigorously dragging the mountain howitzers which accompanied their march as easily as though they were some child's toys, and very soon reached the summit. Here resting for a moment to gather breath and find proper positions for their "bull dogs" as they called the howitzers, the little band nerved themselves for the work before them.

The gray dawn was already breaking in the East, paling the stars nearest the horizon, as Hardy pointed out to the Colonel the arrangements of the enemy.

"You kin take 'em fronts kurnel, and your chance is main good; but I s'pose you'll make it surer by flanking the devils," hinting rather than advising the movement.

"See," he continued, pointing with his long bony finger, "the Arkansaw men lie by yon chimney stack. Ef I mought, I'd ask a favor before the fighting begins," said the scout hesitatingly.

"Speak it freely, Hardy," said the Colonel, kindly, with an anxious look, the while at the brightening east.

"'Tain't a long one," said Hardy, who had caught the movement of the Colonel's eye, "and the boys'll be better for getting their wind. You know, mebbe, I had a home about here?"

The Colonel nodded assent. Something in the scout's face made words needless.

"This was my farm, and that chimney yonder's all that's left of the old house. Don't be afraid, Kurnel. I ain't a goin' to tell a long story. Not that its going to be forgotten, but I shan't talk about it. I'm satisfied if we only clean out that hornet's nest down thar, and I thought, seein' as I know the old place so well, I could pilot a couple of hundred so as to take 'em behind."

"You shall have them, Hardy," sending an aid at once with orders for detailing the necessary number.

The scout looked on with eager eyes. "And now, Kurnel," he said, baring his head, and pushing back the thin hair that straggled over his forehead, stretching out his hand at the same time to the officer, "I might as well say 'good by.' My work's most done and if I don't come out of this scrimmage, tell the General how glad I am he trusted me this once. You're goin' to flax 'em out Kurnel, and the quicker the better, for mornin' is comin' on," and he wrung his hand with a will.

Hardy led his two hundred men quickly along the top of the hill, till he reached a deep gorge, now dry, but in the rainy season the bed of a hillside stream. In this they turned, and trusting to the morning gloom, made their way to the back of the camp.

The main body felt their way down the hillside. It was not exactly the place for company movements and a drill sergeant would hardly have approved the irregularity of their march, but the men grasped their places in fighting humor and welcomed the coming struggle as eagerly as does the maiden her first ball.

About half the distance towards the camp had been passed over when a sentry discovered the advancing rank, and, firing his piece to give the alarm, fled hastily to the camp. There was no time to lose; silence was no longer observed. The commands of the officers rang out on the morning air, and, at the word, the men rushed on the enemy. Down the hill, along the open space, where the rebel soldiery were wont to drill, they broke over the slight entrenchment with a yell of delight, and a fierce hand-to-hand encounter began.

Struggling among the white tents the rebel soldiery rushed to their arms, half clad, while a few hundred gathered to the right of the camp only to be dispersed by shell from the howitzers, which fell among their ranks. There was nothing for it but a retreat, and the beaten and scattered forces huddled together in the rear of the camp, where a new danger met them.

Hardy and his men came upon the field with a ringing cheer, and dashed into the fight. The scout's duty was done, and as he neither knew nor cared anything for military movements, he fought mainly by himself. A frenzy passed him; his eyes glared like a demon's and his whole frame was animated with supernatural energy. Clubbing his rifle, he rushed along the narrow alleys of the camp, heedless of the knot of soldiers who slunk away at his coming, or vainly attempted to stop his progress, till he reached the encampment of the Arkansas men.

A fierce struggle was in progress, and Burton, at the head of the backwoodsmen, was making a desperate stand. A shout broke from the scout, and in a moment he was in the middle of it. His long rifle, swung by his powerful arm, mowed a lane for him, and he pressed on until he stood in the presence of Burton himself.

The Arkansas leader was no coward, and the defence had been a desperate one; but he trembled when he saw Hardy facing him.

He had seen him once before, when the white head and stern face was lit up by his burning home. Instinctively he drew his bowie-knife from its sheath, and the scout feeling for the keen weapon he carried in his belt, dropped his rifle, and stood face to face with his great enemy.

There was no cry for quarter, and both were soon locked in fearful strife.

A few rapid passes of their bright blades, and the Arkansas Colonel threw up his arms with a sullen moan, and muttering curses, fell a corpse at the feet of the scout.

When the battle was over, Hardy was found leaning against the ruined chimney, the pallor of death spread over his face, while the body of the rebel chief lay a few feet from him.

"You are not badly hurt, I hope," said the Colonel, kindly; "what can I do for you?"

"Water," he gasped; and on taking some from a canteen he revived a little. "My work's done, Kunnel," he said faintly, "and its about time. There ain't any use in a dead stick, and the green branches all gone."

"Ef you will Kunnel, tell the general I died under the old chimney, and that I sent the Arkansas chief to say I was comin'."

A grim smile passed over his face which faded as his listeners stood by.

"Take some more water, Hardy," said one, but he did not answer. The Colonel took his hand but no pressure came from the sinewy fingers. A slight shiver passed through his frame, and the scout was dead.

The victory was complete. A short time was spent in burying the slain, and, laden with the spoils, the conquerers returned to their camp. When they reached it, they learned that D'Arblay had been shot by the accidental discharge of a musket the night before. Only the General knew the truth.

The dispatches that found their way to the papers were very brief. There had been a night reconnoissance, and a rebel camp broken up, with great loss to the enemy. Hardy's name was not mentioned; but few that were in the expedition will forget the tall form or under-estimate the services of the scout.

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THE Chicago *Tribune* learns from private European advices that Mr. W. F. Storey proprietor and editor of the Chicago *Times*, was recently stricken with a severe paralytic shock while traveling in Switzerland. Though so serious a sufferer as to be unable to speak for over a week, he has since considerably recovered. He is now in Paris under the immediate charge of Dr. Brown-Sequard.

### COMPANIONS ON THE ROAD.

Life's milestones, marking year on year,
Pass ever swifter as we near
The final goal, the silent end
To which our fated footsteps tend.
A year once seemed a century,
Now like a day it hurries by,
And doubts and fears our hearts oppress,
And all the way is weariness.

Ah me! how glad and gay we were.
Youth's sap in all our veins astir,
When long ago with spirits high,
A happy careless company,
We started forth, when everything
Wore the green glory of the Spring,
And all the fair wide world was ours,
To gather as we would its flowers!

Then, life almost eternal seemed,
And Death a dream so vaguely dreamed,
That in the distance scarce it threw
A cloud-shade on the mountains blue,
That rose before us soft and fair,
Clothed in ideal hues of air,
To which we meant in after-time,
Strong in our manhood's strength to climb.

How all has changed! Yeas have gone by,
And of that joyous company
With whom our youth first journeyed on,
Who—who are left? Alas, not one!
Love earliest loitered on the way,
Then turned his face and slipped away;
And after him with footsteps light
the fickle Graces took their flight,
And all the careless joys that lent
Their revelry and merriment
Great silenter, and ere we knew,
Had smiled their last and said "adieu."

Hope faltering then with doubtful mind,
Began to turn and look behind,
And we, half questioning, were fain
To follow with her back again;
But Fate still urged us on our way
And would not let us pause or stay.
Then to our side with plaintive eye,
In place of Hope came Memory.
And murmured of the Past, and told
Dear stories of the days of old,
Until its very dross seemed gold,
And Friendship took the place of Love,
And strove in vain to us to prove
That Love was light and insincere—
Not worth a man's regretful tear.

Ah! all in vain—grant 'twas a cheat,
Yet no voice ever was so sweet—
No presence like to Love's who threw
Enchantment over all we knew;
And still we listen with a sigh,
And back, with fond tears in the eye,
We gaze to catch a glimpse again
Of that dear place—but all in vain.

Preach not, O stern Philosophy!
Nought we can have, and nought we see,
Will ever be so pure, so glad,
So beautiful, as what we had.

Our steps are sad—our steps are slow—
Nothing is like the long ago,
Gone is the keen, intense delight—
The perfume faint and exquisite—
The glory and the affluence
That haloed the enraptured sense,
When Faith and Love were at our side,
And common Life was deified.

Our shadows that we used to throw
Behind us, now before us grow;
For once we walked toward the sun,
But now, Life's full meridian done,
They change, and in their chill we move,
Further away from Faith and Love.
A chill is in the air—no more
Our thoughts with joyous impulse soar,
But creep along the level way,
Waiting the closing of the day.
The Future holds no wondrous prize
This side Death's awful mysteries;
Beyond, what waits for us, who knows?
New life, or infinite repose?

*—Blackwood's Magazine.*

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### THE RICHEST IN THE WORLD.

#### The Impression that Bonanza Mackay is making Upon Paris.

[From the Paris Figaro.]

It was only fit that Paris should this year number among her guests Mr. John William Mackay, of Virginia City, United States, and that its Exhibition should be visited by the most powerful representative on record of the kingdom of gold and silver. Born in Dublin in 1835, Mr. Mackay went to America when quite a youth, and was first employed in a large ship-building house in New York. Toward the end of 1852, soon after the discovery of gold, he sailed for California in a vessel built by his late employer, and reached there in the winter of that year. Having a natural inclination for everything connected with mining, he immediately adopted it as a profession, meeting with all the hardships and ups and downs that are part and parcel of its wages. Commencing his career in Sierra county, where he remained several years, he at length made a "raise" and started for Virginia City. Here his funds ran out, and he worked for some time timbering the Mexican mine at $4 a day. As a characteristic of the man, it is stated that about this period Mr. Mackay was frequently saying that if he could only get together $25,000 to make the declining years of his dear mother comfortable his greatest ambition in life would be attained. Beset by various changes of fortune he ultimately, in 1863, became associated with Mr. T. M. Walker, and to this firm was added, in 1865, Messrs. Flood and O'Brien, remaining so until 1868, when, Mr. Walker retiring, Mr. Fair replaced him. The stupendous wealth of these four enterprising men then became manifest. They having secured the Hale and the Norcross, one of the Bonanza mines, were enabled to procure others, finally purchasing the Consolidated Virginia ground for about $80,000. Further acquisitions of territory resulted in their obtaining that marvelous deposit of ore known as the Comstock lode. With their constantly increasing capital and the active and incessant efforts made by Mr. Mackay and his partners, the wonderful Bonanza mines were eventually opened to the astonished world. Mr. Mackay has three-eighths of the profit derived from them, and yearly adds to his overflowing exchequer the almost fabulous sum of 60,000,000 francs. This is calculated to bring him in exactly 125 francs per minute, 7,500 francs an hour, and 180,000 francs a day. Little over 42 years of age, Mr. Mackay is still in the prime of life, has a handsome, commanding face, splendid physique and fine presence, and whether among his miners, in the society of the elite, or in the bosom of his friends and family, we view in the "Boss of the Big Bonanza" all those attributes which go to make up the thorough man and the courtly gentleman.

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THAT California miners have big hearts has long been known to admirers of Bret Harte's authentic narratives, and here is a case in point. One of them, who had come down from the mines for a big spree in San Francisco, came out of the Palace hotel the other night, to find a poorly dressed woman crouched beside the building and crying bitterly. The miner looked at her poor clothing and her pinched face, and felt in his pocket. It had in it just one $20 gold piece. He said: "Stop here a moment, marm," and dodged around the corner and into a dry goods store. In a few moments he returned, and pressing a small bundle into the poor woman's hand, disappeared with the air of a man who had done a kind action gracefully. The starving female eagerly undid the package. It contained a pair of embroidered silk stockings.

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## AFTER RANDALL.

All the Philadelphia papers—all the dailies we believe without exception—are throwing mud at Speaker RANDALL, and doing their level best to defeat him for nomination or election in the Third district. The eccentric *Times* is doing it on lofty ideas, being moved thereto by the fact that the Speaker has opposed subsidies and acquiesced in tariff reform, rather on the ground of expediency than top-loftical principle. MCCLURE's article elaborating this point is one of the funniest, as well as the weakest, we have ever read in his sprightly journal. "Paying off old scores," reads as plainly as if it was printed in ninety line pica, between the lines.

RANDALL fills the third position in the Government, and if re-elected to Congress will probably be again chosen Speaker. Although there is considerable carping at his course, the most of it comes from disappointed lobbyists, and members who did not get on committees to suit the caliber of their statesmanship. The mass of the Democratic party in Congress and out of it is well satisfied with Speaker RANDALL, and has a fair appreciation of his integrity and capacity. Whatever has been done by the Democrats of the last and the present Congress in the way of retrenchment and economy, is largely due to the untiring labors of RANDALL. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, a journal that very rarely has a good word to say of Democrats, told the solid truth the other day in this paragraph:

> Sam Randall, the Speaker of the House, deserves more credit than any other man for the suppression of the gigantic and infamous lobby schemes of the late session. He is in this respect a very great improvement on the late late Mr. Blaine, who was always in favor of jobs that had millions in them, and was not a deadhead in the Speaker's chair.

What gives RANDALL his strength and growing power, is the fact it is no clap-trap but terrible earnestness, his bitter opposition to all schemes of public plunder, no matter how disguised. Few men in public life would resist the influences that have been brought to bear on him, to "let up" in his opposition to subsidy schemes. His warmest friends and the local interests of his district and State, have all been subordinated to his determined hostility to all measures to advance private or corporate interests at the expense of the public. We have no doubt this accounts for the organized fusilade opened on RANDALL by a certain class of news papers at the East, and especially those of his own city.

At all events the Philadelphia papers seem to think the Speakership should have been accepted as a trust to be administered solely for the benefit of that overgrown village; and the further fact RANDALL has achieved something of a national reputation sets the whole pack at his heels. The narrow provincialism so characteristic of Philadelphia, incites its politicians to jealousy of any one who has the pluck and vim to leave them behind. They are only satisfied with a dull level of mediocrity, hence the brilliant intellects of Philadelphia are crowded out of politics. RANDALL and MCCLURE are the only men it has sent to Congress or the Legislature for years that have manifested exceptional capacity and power; but one term of MCCLURE in the Senate and the ringsters got alarmed at the remarkable ability he displayed. It looked as if brains instead of wire-pulling were to be trumps. So too with RANDALL. If the scurvy tricksters in politics in that city can only lay him out they will; they are green with jealousy and envy that he should have made himself a national figure in politics, and they want to supplant him with some nonentity like HARMER, FREEMAN or O'NEILL. It is a fact that the only Philadelphia member on the floor who made his mark at Washington did it by getting boorishly and ridiculously drunk, in the closing hours of the late session. In the Legislature, it often happens that Philadelphia, with its forty-six Senators and Representatives, does not wield the influence that some of the back-woods counties do with their two or three members. In no city in the land is politics so degraded and vicious. Its representation in the Legislature is a disgrace to the State, and both political parties are dishonored every year by the roughs, drunkards and gamblers it sends to the State Conventions. It is rather to his credit that the influences responsible for such a state of affairs are trying to trick, bribe or bully RANDALL out of his seat.

## GERMANY'S HARD LOT.

A writer speculating on the present condition of the German Government and people, says it almost seems as if the victors in the late Franco-German war had taken home with them the evils of the political system which they destroyed. While France is enjoying a measure of prosperity and political liberty such as she has never known, Germany is in a state of industrial and commercial decay, political corruption has been developed at a marvellous rate, and an absolute rule forced on the people that is only paralleled in the middle ages.

The latter results from the repressive measures adopted to crush out Socialism, and are, of course, directly attributable to the late attempts on the Emperor's life. While they are aimed at the Socialists, their harshness and petty tyranny fall on all citizens, and are more likely to breed a revolutionary spirit than eradicate obnoxious political and social ideas. A dispatch from Berlin of the 4th inst., calls attention to the endless prosecutions for treasonable utterances and seditious crimes in all parts of Germany. Though hundreds of persons have been punished for publicly regretting the failure of the attempts against the Emperor's life, there is still no cessation of similar prosecutions. A letter of an earlier date gives a distressing account of the condition of affairs, and narrates government prosecutions that would make one laugh were it not for the petty tyranny they illustrate. Spies and voluntary informers flourish, and any citizen is liable to be arrested, tried and convicted without any clear notice of what it is for. "He has offended his majesty," is the vague charge that causes prompt arrest and speedy punishment, often as a means of wreaking personal vengeance. A few cases will illustrate.

In Berlin the other day, a wealthy business man who was speaking to a friend of his about NOBILING, the would-be assassin, remarked that he had once been personally acquainted with the fellow. The next day he was arrested. His "friend," who probably owed him some money, had denounced him as NOBILING's accomplice. In Berlin alone upwards of fifty persons of both sexes were arrested in ten days on the charge of "offenses against His Majesty." One man was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for thoughtlessly remarking that NOBILING was a bad shot. Another was arrested and kept in close confinement for many days because, according to the report of some of his friends, on the day before NOBILING's crime he had invited them to a "feast" on the morrow, without stating the nature of the feast. A man at Magdeburg, who was heard to remark that he would have been a better shot than NOBILING, was actually sentenced to five years' penal servitude! A soldier of the Landwehr who had spoken disrespectfully of the Emperor was condemned to ten years' confinement in a fortress! Similar facts are reported from all parts of Germany. By summing up the reports of a single week in regard to this modern inquisition the startling total is reached of nearly 250 persons condemned to nearly 300 years' imprisonment. There are amusing and farcical episodes too, in this sad page of German history. We quote:

> About a fortnight ago an honest and unoffending burgher of Berlin was sentenced to two months for singing in a beer saloon the popular air, "Wilhelm is dead, Wilhelm lives no more!" In vain he protested that he had not had the slightest idea of alluding to the Kaiser; that in the fulness of his beer loving heart he had simply sung a favorite old song. The judges were deaf to his entreaties, and gave him full time to meditate over his musical reporitory and make a new selection of airs.
>
> At Bingen on the Rhine, the scene of Mrs. Norton's charming ballad, the leading local paper—the *Anzeiger*—appeared the day before Nobiling's shot with the following mysterious words printed in large type on the advertisement page: "To-morrow afternoon!" This circumstance was immediately interpreted by the light of the dreadful news from Berlin. The editor was arrested and the paper was suspended, till at last the editor, frightened out of the fits of laughter which at first had seized upon him, explained that the dark saying only meant that the beginning of a sale at a popular dry goods shop would take place "to-morrow afternoon."

It is not to be supposed the liberty-loving German people will tolerate these arbitrary and senseless measures of their Government, for any protracted period. The German army is poweful against a foreign foe, but it is of the German people, and some fine day Prince BISMARCK and General MOLTKE may find it fraternizing with the people as it did in 1848, in a revolution that will seek to replace the empire with a republic. The French example and prosperity are a standing menace to German absolutism.

## LATEST DISCLOSURES.

Tuesday and Wednesday of last week were the most interesting and exciting of the POTTER investigation. The witness on the stand was E. L. WEBER, the brother of the murdered Supervisor. The Cincinnati *Commercial's* special—always in the interest of SHERMAN and the Radicals—says of WEBER's testimony:

> The testimony given by Weber will doubtless have greater effect upon the public mind, and be more discussed than that of Anderson or Mrs. Jenks, because he has been heretofore regarded as an upright man standing well in the community. He has resided, and has done business in Louisiana, and which he represented in the State Senate also, because he is the brother of murdered man, and because it is believed to be unreasonable to suppose that he would say anything that would reflect discredit upon the memory of his dead brother.

The points of WEBER's testimony may be briefly stated: In looking over his brother's papers after his death he found the SHERMAN-ANDERSON guarantee; recognized it to be the handwriting of Secretary SHERMAN, with which he is familiar, and destroyed it, because the widow WEBER was anxious to destroy everthing associated with her husband's political life. He contradicts the flighty Mrs. JENKS on every important point and convicts her of wholesale perjury. He shows JOHN SHERMAN was the chief conspirator in stealing the vote of Louisiana; that PACKARD and KELLOGG plotted to prevent Republicans voting in Democratic parshes so that they could be thrown out of the count on the ground of intimidation; that the Republican visiting statesmen counseled in the rascalities generally, and that they interviewed (including SHERMAN) ELIZA PINKSTON while she was being coached for her part before the Returning Board. He also testifies that after the election the Louisiana Returning Board politicans were inclined to give up the contest, so certain was it that TILDEN had carried the State, but were persuaded by the visiting statesmen to push their powers to the utmost limits to count in HAYES. The important point shown is that MARKS, appointed to an important office by HAYES since the investigation began, has been busy drumming up and attempting to influence witnesses by promises of rewards; an attempt was also made to control WEBER's evidence by intimations of official rewards, should he unite with other Louisiana witnesses in standing up for the great fraud. And this within the last week or two, and apparently by JOHN SHERMAN's agents.

The testimony both at Washington and New Orleans yesterday, is of vast importance. It looks as if the bottom was falling out of the villainous conspiracy that thrust fraudulent HAYES into the White House, a blistering shame and dishonor to the American people for all time. The New Orleans Committee is on the track of evidence that ten thousand dollars was paid a member of the Returning Board, in KELLOGG's room, before he would sign the canvass declaring the HAYES electors elected. We have no doubt that the precious quartette got more than that, aside from the offices HAYES has lavished on them.

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THE Louisiana branch of the POTTER Committee is doing some pretty good work at New Orleans. They had before it on Friday, an unwilling witness in F. A. WOOLFLEY, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court and Court Commissioner. He had charge of the intimidation affidavit and protest factory in the Custom House during the Louisiana count, and turned out evidence on which to reject Democratic parishes to order. Mr. WOOLFLEY produced great bundles of his work, and among them were found the ANDERSON-WEBER protest against counting West Feliciana. There were numerous interlineations in it in another handwriting, different ink, made at different times, and also, it was apparent, part of the added matter had been written over erasures of the original protest. The witness admitted after some sharp questioning that such seemed to be the fact. This is important, confirming ANDERSON's story that blanks were left in the protest to be filled in after it was sworn to. The scoundrels got their intimidation lies in, in this way, and JOHN SHERMAN used these forgeries (for they were little else) in the same Senate speech he described ELIZA PINKSTON as "a guileless child of nature," and said old WELLS was as honest and honorable a man as he (SHERMAN) was, "which nobody will deny."

Mr. WOOLFLEY also testified that during the Returning Board count he had fifteen to twenty clerks employed in getting up affidavits and protests, and that JOHN SHERMAN had twenty soldiers of the regular army detailed to make copies for him. Of course the regular army should be increased!

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CHAIRMAN POTTER's polite and cutting letter to Mr. JOHN SHERMAN, in reply to that individual's published fulminations against the investigation, is just the thing. We learn from this letter that KELLOGG, PITKIN, the JENKSES and WEBER are Mr. SHERMAN's own witnesses, and were called at his request. So the damaging testimony of WEBER, it appears, is one of slippery JOHN's ways of vindicating himself. Yet WEBER says SHERMAN wrote the ANDERSON letter, and was the leading spirit in pushing the Returning Board on to its rascally work, even when the Board thought the undertaking too big. The *Chronicle* goes for WEBER as it did for MCLIN and ANDERSON, on its peculiar principle that the way to prevent or punish crime is to screen the principals and pitch into the witnesses. We also call its attention to the fact that United States Commissioner WOOLFLEY should be catalogued in its list of scoundrels, for he has given very damaging testimony at New Orleans, even to the extent of confirming material parts of ANDERSON's evidence by documentary proof. It is true he is a Republican officeholder, and was an unwilling witness, but as his story bears hard on the HAYES fraud, he must be an unmitigated rascal. The JENKSES testimony is all that has been elicited that is altogether satisfactory to the *Chronicle*, and they are to be indicted for perjury!

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> IN the interest of justice the Democratic papers ought now to publish the refutation of the story of the Pinkston confession, to do away with the false impression created by the other report.—*Dispatch.*

THE POST printed the so-called "refutation," which has been refuted in its turn. It was the product of Mr. HAYES' Confederate Marshal in Louisiana, Col. JACK WHARTON. We rather think ELIZA hit on the truth in her *Herald* affidavits, because her statements in it accord with the testimony from unimpeachable witnesses in the investigation made in Louisiana into the truthfulness of the drama she produced before the visiting statesmen, to fire the Northern heart.

## EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE reason why AGNES JENKS has been accused of "unchaste proclivities" is because she gave birth to the present administration.

JOHN SHERMAN has had enough of AGNES, he is now engaged in reading up GERTRUDE, of Wyoming. He is certain she will not go back on him.

IF the population of the United States increases as rapidly during the next century as it did in the last, we shall be as crowded as China. What then?

JUDGE STANTON of Luzerne says DILL is a better and truer friend of the workingman than HOYT or MASON who are nothing but corporation attorneys. Luzerne will give DILL four thousand majority.

REPUBLICAN office seekers want to know before they go into the next Presidential campaign, whether it is the intention to give them a chance at the public crib before they waste muscle and money in the campaign.

DON CAMERON dodged HAYES nicely at Harrisburg, and put off for Wilkesbarre a couple of hours before his Fraudulency got to the State capital. DON is getting sensitive as to his associations.

THE Treasury purchased in New York on Wednesday 550,000 ounces of silver bullion at a cost of $635,360 about 52½ d. per ounce. This bullion is to be paid for in standard dollars, which will probably be sold to pay Custom duties.

SHERMAN acted as a kind of pall bearer for ELIZA PINKSTON, when he assisted in carrying her on a sofa into the presence of TRUMBULL, PALMER and BIGLER. ELIZA is now willing to carry JOHN out of the Treasury Department on a shutter.

THE London *Times* asserts that the manufacture of iron and steel is now now carried on at a loss, and means ruin to an important section of the country in the long run. We are under-selling England at her own doors, and yet we are not happy.

"THE Democratic party of the Union must be preserved," said Senator THURMAN, in a talk with an *Enquirer* reporter, "and to do it there must be a spirit of mutual forbearance." There is a tremendous sight of wisdom boiled down in this remark.

WHEN HAYES and SHERMAN got to Harrisburg on Tuesday afternoon, there were only about one hundred people at the depot to receive them. There was not a single cheer, or any demonstration of enthusiasm and welcome. How the Presidency has fallen?

PHILADELPHIA has an over-supply of dwellings, and rents there are much lower than in Pittsburgh for corresponding styles of houses. As a consequence, the building statistics for the first half of this year show a decrease of forty per cent. in the number of new buildings.

THE product of wheat in Minnesota is remarkable. The crop this season will reach to the enormous aggregate of 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 bushels. In the year 1859 the first wheat export of Minnesota was all told, 450 bushels, and we believe flour was brought into the State for consumption until 1861.

THE Democratic Convention of the Eighteenth Ohio District, in session at New Philadelphia, after six hundred ballots for a candidate for Congress, adjourned to the 3d inst., to meet at Mt. Vernon, on the last Wednesday of July. Each of the five counties of the district has a candidate. The adjournment is said to indidate the nomination of Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN.

JOHN SHERMAN, when he trotted out ELIZA PINKSTON in the U. S. Senate, in January, 1877, gave her a certificate of truthfulness and good character, by declaring that ELIZA "was a simple-minded child of nature, whose frank, artless manner carried conviction to the mind of every one who heard the story of her wrongs." JOHN must be sadly bothered these days between Mrs. PINKSTON and Mrs. JENKS, and would probably like to suppress both the dear charmers.

THE dead-beat policy of the GRANT administration, in sponging off the Government, is accepted by the HAYES circus. The Secretary of the Navy—the bold tar of the Wabash—starts on a United States war vessel to-day on a month's junketing tour along the North Atlantic coast, accompanied by a party of fifty friends, their wives and little ones. Fishing and inspecting the navy yards are the ostensible reasons. They go as far as Halifax.

GENERAL ORD, in an official report, protests against the use of colored soldiers in pursuing raiding parties across the Rio Grande, "not because they have shown any want of bravery, but because their employment is much more offensive to the Mexican inhabitants than that of white soldiers." Nevertheless, in the late raid of MACKENZIE across the Rio Grande, a large part of the troops he took with him were colored troops. If a Mexican war is possible it is on the progrmme.

THE *Gazette*, referring to Louisiana matters, says "it looks as if SHERMAN would be smirched no matter what the outcome may be." And out of the grand combination of Louisiana Republicans it confesses it "can only regard ELIZA PINKSTON as the one virtuous person; she sticks to her old story." Truly the Republican party is in a pitiable plight, when the virtue of PINKSTON is all that is left it in Louisiana. Is not the JENKS to be considered?

THE California Constitutional Convention, to which delegates have recently been elected, will meet at Sacramento on Sept. 28, and the session is limited to one hundred days. It will consist of one hundred and fifty-two members, whose pay is limited to $10 a day. The Constitution adopted by the Convention will be submitted to the people on the first Wednesday in May next, and accepted or rejected as a whole. If ratified, the Constitution will go into effect as soon as the result of the popular vote is declared. In regard to the probable complexion of the Convention, late despatches claim that the Non-Partisan party will have a majority of seventeen.

THE sub-committee of seven, organized to reconcile the Republican unpleasantness in this county, met and failed to agree. We insist our GUY shall select a committee of eight, which will beat seven any time, and proclaim him legitimate. What right has a lot of ERRETT bobolinks to lord it over men in whom there is no guile. We appeal to GEN. NEGLEY to stand by his man, and not suffer him to be tramped to death by a lot of political bummers, who know they can't use our GUY for their own purposes, if elected to Congress. Stand firm, me boy, and let the ERRETT men put up whom they please. We have ever so many sweet things to say of you before the campaign closes.

BEN BUTLER made a Fourth of July speech at Newburyport, Mass., mainly devoted to financial questions. His principal point was that the national finances had been so managed that accumulated capital was not taxed, because it was more profitable for the capitalist to put his money in Government bonds. This was the cause of the stoppage of all enterprise. He denounced the repudiating law of 1869 as "the most iniquitous act ever passed since GOD allowed a legislative assembly to meet." General BUTLER announced his adhesion to the Labor party, and said he would never again accept a nomination for Congress, but allowed it to be inferred he would be a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts this fall.

WHEN Brigham Young died there was a general, but it seems unfounded, expectation that the business of proselyting for the Mormon church in Europe would experience a decline, and that the church itself would lose something of its character. Nothing of the kind has happened. On the contrary, the enlistment of recruits in the old world appears to have been brisker this season than for some years past. Several large bodies of Mormons have arrived in this country within two or three months, and a cable dispatch of Monday announces the sailing from Liverpool of no less than six hundred of these peculiar people in one body. Five hundred of them are Scandinavians and one hundred English and Welsh.

THE jury in the HUNTER murder case at Camden, N. J.—one of the most treacherous and cowardly of murders—stated that they agreed on their verdict of guilty a week before the trial closed, when the evidence was all in, and before counsel made arguments or the Judge his charge. After the verdict was received HUNTER was taken to his cell singing:

"One more day's work for Jesus,
One less of life for me."

The main evidence on which he was convicted was that of an accomplice he had bribed to commit the murder; but his heart failing him, HUNTER finished the job. The motive of the crime was to secure life insurance policies he had taken out in the name of his victim. No crime of recent occurrence was more deliberate, brutal and cowardly.

THE railroads centering at Wilkesbarre sold 50,000 tickets to that place, for the Wyoming celebration on the Fourth, and the attendance was estmated at 75,000. Of Secretary SHERMAN's speech, after HAYES and BUCKALEW had spoken, we have this account:

> Secretary Sherman indulged in a little American eagle talk, and some Fourth of July sentiment that the occasion inspired. He finally dropped the eagle and began to talk of the weather and vast territorial extent of this glorious country, and was giving the people some statesman-like advice about moving on the waste lands of the West and South, when a rough son of Luzerne, sitting on the stone steps, asked:
>
> "Why don't you give us Col. Wright's bill and we'll go?"
>
> "If you mean the bill to give every man $500," said the Secretary, "let me tell you that the best way to get $500 is to earn it."
>
> The gentleman from Luzerne closed this joint debate by yelling "Mrs. Jenks," and Mr. Sherman closed his speech without further disaster.

HOYT, the CAMERON candidate for Governor, is a good deal censured for obtruding his electioneering tactics on the assemblage. Senator DILL avoided all public display, but his rooms were thronged by crowds of people, and he made friends by his modest conduct and his cordial way with everybody, whether miner, farmer or professional man.

WE have official information as to what the Paris Exposition will have cost from first to last, and how the cost will be covered. The Minister of Commerce has just presented the little bill to the Budget Commission. The total expense of the buildings and every detail of organization and maintenance, etc., is 45,300,000 francs, or (to divide it by 5 for a very rough calculation in dollars) $9,060,000. The receipts from all sources are estimated at 34,500,000 francs, or $6,900,000—made up of the following items:

| | |
|---|---|
| Payments for admission | $2,800,000 |
| Sale of materials, Champs de Mars | 1,400,000 |
| Subvention by the city of Paris | 1,200,000 |
| Purchase of the Trocadero Palace by the city of Paris | 600,000 |
| Rent, etc., of cafes and restaurants | 700,000 |
| Trocadero concerts | 200,000 |
| Total | $6,900 0 0 |

This as it stands would leave a deficit of only $2,160 000, a very moderate one as opinion goes in Paris. The payments for admission were originally estimated at only $2,000,000, but the actual results of the first month (May) make it something like a certainty that they will reach the $2,800,000 set down; and June begun so well that the officials hope for even a larger sum. The deficit of $2,160,000 taking it as the present estimate stands, will, it is thought, be about covered by the increase in the revenue returns, the Government expecting fully $2,000,000 under this head. Republican France will thus have paid very cheaply for her whistle.

## PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE Grand Army of the Republic of Lewisburg called on Governer Dill in a body a few evenings since. The Lewisburg *Journal* says: "These men had all served their country in the field, and the majority of those present are known as Republicans."

THE Warren *Ledger* announces that ex-Speaker Grow is to take the stump in Western Pennsylvania for Hoyt and Dunkel, "these last-named having been informed that only silence on their part would prevent a general stampede from the Republican ranks."

FOR the Republican nomination for Congress W. W. Reed carried thirty-four of the fifty election districts in Erie county, and Colonel Watson the remainder, sixteen. Of the seventy-seven Congressional delegates elected, fifty-four are for Reed and twenty-three for Watson.

AT the Republican Convention of Erie county, the following gentlemen were nominated: Assembly—City, Gustav W. Jarecki; county, S. E. Kincaid, of Wayne; M. H. Silverthorn, Fairview; Captain I. B. Brown, Corry; Prothonotary, Giles D. Price, Erie; Register and Recorder, Jno. C. Hillon, Erie.

A DISPATCH from Pottsville says: "The Nationals will inaugurate the campaign in canvass form this week. Frank P. Dewees, State chairman of the Executive Committee, and the Hon. Frank W. Hughes intend traveling together over the central and western counties during July to more properly gain an insight into the National party doings other than in Schuylkill and Luzerne counties."

SENATOR REYBURN announces that he will contest the Republican nomination for Congress with Judge Kelley in the Fourth district. He got his present place by the folly of his predecessor, Senator Davis looking with longing eyes from the Senate to Congress, and the Philadelphia *Times* thinks he will but repeat the lesson for the benefit of somebody else if he makes the contest against Judge Kelley.

THE Democratic Convention of Lawrence county met in New Castle on Monday and nominated the following ticket: Assembly, John McMichael, D. S. Morris; Prothonatary, A. Hutton; Treasurer, Wm. E. Wallace, Commissioner, Robert McBride; Auditor, George Gibson; Coroner, Dr. M. P. Nye. The Chairman of the Convention, Mr. McMichael was authorized to appoint Congressional Conferees. W. B. Clendenin was continued as librarian of the county Committee. Messrs Morris and Hutton are also the National candidates for Assembly and Commissioner, respectively. The Convention was the best ever held in Lawrence county.

◆

THE Philadelphia *North American* calls attention to the ease with which persons may be pronounced insane and sent to mad houses under the laws of Pennsylvania. It is only necessary to get two respectable physicians to certify that a man is insane to insure his incarceration among lunatics. A case illustrative of this easy process is now undergoing legal examination. In this case a mother addicted to too liberal indulgence in intoxicating drinks, desiring to get rid of the daughter who interfered with her enjoyment in the drinking line, employed two physicians to issue the requisite certificate and had the daughter sent to the Insane Department of the Philadelphia Hospital at Blockley, where the capable superintendent, Dr. Richardson, soon discovered that the girl was perfectly sane. It is said there is no doubt a legal examination will confirm the decision of this gentleman. The enormity of consigning sane persons to lunatic asylums should convince all Legislatures of the necessity of amending the laws under which such fearful outrages can be perpetrated. Persons of sound mind may be made insane by being thrust among idiots and maniacs.

◆

THE Russian woman, Vjera Sassulitch, whose attempt to assassinate the St. Petersburg prefect of police, and whose unexpected acquittal made her somewhat of a heroine, turns up now at Geneva, Switzerland. A supper was given in her honor at which Henri Rochefort presided. The Russian made a speech, in which she declared she had given herself, body and soul, to the cause of the revolution, and that in her opinion the triumph was not far distant. The Russian people, she said, were past being disillusionized. The blood that had been spilled in the late war was the last that would be shed in combats instigated by the ambition of princes. The next combat would be that of the people against kings. Other speeches at the supper were of a violent character. The municipal authorities of Geneva are uneasy at the presence of Mlle. Sassulitch, and they have intimated to her that her early departure would be agreeable to them.

◆

BEFORE the Potter Committee, William E. Chandler gave the names of a dozen men more or less directly connected with the fraudulent count in Florida, whom Hayes had rewarded with Federal offices at his recommendation; there were others whose names he could not recall. If any inquiry was made as to their fitness for office, Mr. Chandler did not hear of it. "I understood," he says, "the appointments were made as political appointments." At the time these political appointments were made Hayes was hypocritically posing before the country as a civil service reformer and giving out that party services had ceased to be a lien on Government patronage.

◆

HENRI ROCHEFORT has evolved a plan which, he says, if adopted by the Berlin congress will settle the Socialist question. It is the form of a law of one section, "Every poor man shall have an income of ten thousand a year." This is hardly as good as his proposition to remake society by the following decree: "Section 1. Everything is abolished. Section 2. Nobody is charged with the execution of this decree."

◆

SOME time ago the steamship France left New York with 500 head of live cattle for Liverpool, and this was considered an unparalleled circumstance. On Thursday however, two steamships sailed from Philadelphia—one, the City of Bristol, with 1,000 hogs and 365 head of cattle, and the other, the Lord Clive, with 294 head of cattle.

◆

THERE was not much in the horse race in Louisville after all, except for landlords and bourbon whisky. People who staid at home and read the accounts feel better and take it all in for five cents.

## PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, a ruin since the fire in which lives were lost, is to be rebuilt.

THE Anthracite Coal Companies have stopped until the 15th inst. Twenty-five thousand men are thrown out of employment.

MRS. DION BOUCICAULT's reappearance on the stage at the Olympic, London, has been deservedly celebrated by the English press.

CHEAP beer has triumphed in Cincinnati. The brewers have withdrawn their opposition to glasses for three cents and "schooners" for five.

"WHAT shall we do for the boys?" anxiously asks the Christian Advocate. (Now, then, chorus, boys; all together!) "Set 'em up again [*Burlington Hawkeye.*

PRINCE BISMARCK has been cultivating a fringe of whitish grey beard which is said to considerably enhance the normal grimness of his remarkable countenance.

THE oldest railroad clerk in the world has just died. W. N. Found, of Birkenhead, England, booked the first passenger that traveled over the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad.

THE Quebec rioters who broke into a flour store and stole 400 barrels of flour on pretence of being in danger of starvation sold it to grocers for $1 50 a barrel, and used the money in buying whisky.

MILLER & LUX of California own 80,000 head of cattle and 700,000 acres of choice lands. They were poor a few years ago, but good Lux followed them all along until now they are rated at $15,000,000.

IN the commencement exercises of the Western Female High School, in Baltimore, the Rev. Dr. Wilson prayed: "Oh, God, grant that not one of these young ladies may be the victim of unrequited love."

LAST year 27,000,000 pounds of tobacco and nearly two billions of cigars were smoked, snuffed and chewed in this country, an increase of about 8,000,000 pounds of tobaco and 50,000,000 cigars as compared with the year previous.

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Ga., is making preperations for a vigorous canvass of his district. He has purchased a carriage and pair of horses, and within the next ninety days proposes to visit every county in his district, some of which he has not visited for many years.

KEARNEY, the political rocket of the Pacific slope, was born in Oakmount, County Cork, Ireland, in 1847; spent his youth on the sea, reached San Francisco as first officer of the clipper ship Shooting Star in 1863, is a Catholic, is married, temperate and swears like a trooper in harangue.

M. TAINE lost his election to the Academy by one vote, the far less known M. Martin winning the seat. The other seat was won by M. Renan. It is evident that M. Taine's book on the French Revolution, instead of securing his election, really lost it. The Academy is no longer the conservative body it used to be.

THE railroads of the United States have in use 3,500,000 car wheels. Those on fast passenger trains are renewed every ten months; but freight cars use the same wheels sometimes ten years. The average life of a wheel is 50,000 miles, and at that rate it takes 700,000 a year at a cost, less the old wheels, of $6,000,000.

THE crictics at once recognized in her the complete Agnes Robertson of twenty years ago. In pathetic roles she has now no equal and never has had among the best of her compeers in our time. She has at perfect command what the French call "tears in her voice," and the tenderness of her eyes in some of her roles has always been exquisite.

THE Paris correspondent to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* reports Grant as saying he is "thoroughly tired of public life." This suggests the reply of a minister who administered consolation to a dying man in this manner: "Do you feel reconciled in view of your approaching end?" was the inquiry made of the sick man. "I do," was the reply. "I am happy to hear it" was the rejoinder, "for all your neighbors are."

QUEEN MERCEDES, of Spain, remained quite conscious up to within a short time of her death; she addressed a few words from time to time to her father but most frequently to her husband, whose frantic grief she alone was able to restrain. In one hand she grasped a crucifix containing a part of the wood of the true cross. She died with this pressed to her lips. Her right hand was clasped in that of her husband. She appeared to suffer but little pain, and expired while in the act of uttering a prayer.

THE Czar of Russia is said to have awaited the approach of the twenty-first of last April with superstitious anxiety, that being his sixtieth birthday, which he feared he would not survive. No Roumanoff before him ever attained the age of sixty, and it is a tradition that none ever would. A little over a year ago the Grand Duchess Helene died shortly before completing her sixtieth year—a circumstance that looked, to the Czar, like the fulfilment of a prophecy, and plunged him into despondency. Since the midnight hour of April 21 he is like a new man, and displays a kindness and gentleness that had been strange to him.

SHERIDAN died, leaving creditors who clamored for his remains to sell for dissection. His brilliant son, Tom, died in not much better circumstances at the Cape, whither he was obliged to go to earn a livelihood in a small Government office when his pecuniary difficulties culminated. Yet, while Pitt, Fox, and a host of other English celebrities have no representative to-day, Sheridan's descendants are at the top of the tree. Tom Sheridan's son married an heiress, became member for his county and a most respected and respectable country gentleman. One of his daughters is the second peeress of the realm, and two others became the mothers of peers.

IN 200 years Paris has only seen three Royal funerals, and of these one was that of the ex-King of Hanover, George V., a few days ago, and another the reinterment of Napoleon in 1840. Louis XVIII. was the only ruler of France that died and was buried in his capital. Louis XIV. and Louis XV. died at Versailles and were buried hastily by night; Louis XVI. and Maria Antoinette were thrown without ceremony into pits of quicklime; their son, Simon's little prisoner, Louis XVII., was buried no one knows where; Charles V. and Louis XIX. the phantom King, better known in history as the Duc d'Angouleme, died in exile at Goritz; Louis Philippe expired at Claremont, in England, and Napoleon's III's remains lie at Chiselhurst.

### "THE HOT SEASON."

At last two Fahrenheit's blew up,
And killed two children small,
And one barometer shot dead,
A tutor with its ball.

Now all day long the locusts sang
Among the leafless trees;
Three new how hotels warped inside out—
The pumps could only wheeze;
And ripe old wine, that twenty years
Had cobwebbed o'er in vain,
Came spouting through the rotten corks
Like July's best champaigne.

The Worchester locomotives did
Their trips in half an hour;
The Lowell cars ran forty miles
Before they checked their power;
Roll brimstone soon became a drug,
And loco-focos fell,
All asked for ice, but everywhere
Saltpetre was to sell.

Plump men of mornings ordered tights,
But, ere the scorching noons,
Their candle molds had grown as loose
As Cossack pantaloons!
The dogs ran mad—men could not try
If water they would choose;
A horse fell dead—he only left
Four red-hot, rusty shoes!

And all about the warehouse steps
Were angry men in droves,
Crashing and splintering through the doors
To smash the patent stoves!

*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

## THE SHILOH BATTLE-FIELD.

### A Northern Correspondent and an Ex-Rebel Officer Pay it a Visit.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

* * * Corinth, which was the stronghold of Beauregard's shattered army after the Confederate defeat at Pittsburgh Landing, and which underwent a month's siege after that terrible blow to the Southern arms, shows but few marks of the wounds inflicted upon it at that time. It had a population of about twelve hundred then, and has it now. The best portion of the town was destroyed either by the Federals during the siege, or by the Confederates on their evacuation of the place, but the desolated section has been built up in a very substantial, though plain style, and several new and really handsome stores have been added to the architecture of the town. But few remnants of the extensive works of either army constructed previous to and during the siege are visible, and to-day, as the railroad boys knock the billiard balls about in the saloons, as the blacksmith takes his time in hammering out a horse-shoe for a solitary roadster, and the disengaged store-keepers hob-nob at the corners, the place has no more remarkable features than any village of its size in Indiana or Michigan. It has, however, one solemn feature that Northern villages lack, and one that causes a feeling of anguish as it is surveyed—the Federal Cemetery, about half a mile out on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. In that sacred inclosure there are 5,868 Federal soldiers buried, and of that number, strange and sad circumstance, only 1,738 are known.

Taking the Pittsburgh Landing road we drove for ten miles through a tolerably level and well cultivated country, the Doctor pointing out the respective lines of works of Beauregard and Pope for the defense of, and of the Union forces in their gradual advance upon Corinth, now overgrown with alder bushes, blackberry bushes and weeds, except where the ground has been devoted to corn or cotton raising. Three years after the siege of Corinth for an area of three miles about the town in this direction there was not a tree or a shrub standing. The timber had been cut down, and the undergrowth destroyed by the Confederates to give play to their artillery, and afford them the best possible view of the approaching Northern forces. Now there is a perfect forest on this same ground, consisting of red oak, post oak, "black-jack" hickory and other trees indigenous to the soil—a young and not very majestic forest, of course, but one that will far exceed the former one both in beauty and value before many years roll round. This land is principally owned by Mr. J. H. Walker, of Corinth, and is estimated to be worth about $15 an acre. Some of it is under cultivation with corn and cotton, but from the present appearance of the growing crops it is not very productive. About four miles east of Corinth the Doctor pointed out the scene of the battle of Farmington. Before the war Farmington was a flourishing little village; to-day there is scarcely a vestige of it left; it seems to have been completely wiped off the earth. The road we traversed was almost deserted. In a drive of ten miles we met only two teams, one of those of oxen, and a rapidly-walking Mississippian, with his gun over his shoulder. If an election had been at hand, it is possible he might have been taken for a practical advocate of the Mississippi shot-gun policy, but an old-fashioned game-bag at his side indicated that the motive of his tramp was not more sinister than the capture of a few birds or other small game.

"Under the shade of that tree when it was standing," remarked Dr. Young, indicating the trunk of a fallen and rapidly-decaying tree that lay in the cornfield, "I amputated the arm of a poor fellow, two days before the evacuation of Corinth; and there," pointing to a clump of bushes on the roadside, "the body of a man was found who was killed by mistake. One can hardly conceive," he continued, "that this road, so quiet and pastoral to-day, was sixteen years ago lined and crowded from one end to the other with soldiers, cannon, commissary wagons, ambulances, and all the belongings of a great army. I can scarcely realize it myself, although I ought to have a vivid recollection of our march from Corinth to Shiloh."

It was, indeed, difficult to paint a mental picture of war that would comport with the tranquil scene before us.

A little further on, at an open field at the top of a lofty hill, Dr. Young said: "Here is where I first saw Generel A. Sidney Johnston, and I had hardly laid eyes on him to know that it was General Johnston before another incident happened—the capture of a Federal Major. Some of our boys had had a skirmish with a few Federals down in the creek, and had killed a field officer and taken this Major prisoner. He had fought them hard and was hatless, and in a bad condition generally. But he was the most defiant man I ever saw. He never said a word, but looked as if he thought he could whip any man in the Confederate army single-handed. His bearing made quite an impression on the boys, and he didn't get the chafing that is usually given prisoners."

We were now about sixteen miles from Corinth, and, as the Doctor informed me, on the historic field of Shiloh. It certainly was no "field" in the "dictionary" sense of the word, for we were in a dense forest, on as uneven ground as I ever saw, and the surroundings bore no more resemblance to a "battle" field than could be found in any Ohio woods pasture. The trees were very close together, and in many places there was a thick underbrush, making the passage of the wagon, even along the main road, difficult at times. It seemed a very strange ground for men to come out to fight on, and how lines could have been formed and fought up-hill and down in that area of eight or ten miles to any advantage to either army, is beyond the comprehension of every civilian and most military men who survey the battle-field. With the exception of the saddening cemetery at Pittsburgh Landing, where sleep thousands of Union and Confederate soldiers in the same field, there is scarcely anything to mark the vast area as a battle-field. Shortly after the battle the hundreds of thousands of pounds of lead were picked out of the trees by the thrifty residents of the vicinity, but it is only occasionally now that a little round hole, or a big rent or a gnarled "wart" on the trunk of a tree marks where a bullet or a cannon ball struck. A great many of the trees in the forest are dead and might be associated with the sanguinary scenes of the conflict, were it not for the fact in natural history that they have been killed by a voracious caterpillar, which attacked the oak species of trees in this region about six years ago; and, holding high carnival for three years, made sad havoc in the forests. No, the evidences of the deadly strife have vanished, and where thousands of hostile men came together and reddened the earth with each other's blood, beautiful forest flowers now spring up on every hand, and the winds breathe gently through the towering trees with not even a mournful sound.

## FARM AND GARDEN,

Growing Celery.—There is great diversity of view as to the best way to raise celery, but most growers will probably approve the following propositions: Enrich the entire surface of the bed, and not the trench alone where the plants are to be set. A surfeit of manure at the roots frequently causes the stalks to grow hollow and spongy. Do not dig or plough out deep trenches, as a shallow furrow will answer a better purpose. Use only transplanted sets, as such are usually supplied with numerous fibrous roots, and will begin growing more rapidly. If possible, turn water on the row while the plants are young; it invigorates them wonderfully. Do not begin hilling up too soon, as thus treated the stalks are more liable to decay during warm, damp weather.

Culture of Roses.—As a matter of course, roses will grow and bloom in any well drained good soil, but to see them in perfection they require additional stimulants. An excellent plan is to cover the surface soil with short rotted manure, and water well every evening during dry weather. Some of the most successful rose-growers give their specimens a weekly dose of liquid manure, and the increased size of the shoots, the very large, dark green foliage and enormous buds tell the admiring beholder how healthy and luxuriant they are. The plants should never be permitted to straggle about, as they are quite liable to be taken by the wind, and they present a slovenly appearance. Neat green supports are now made so cheaply that there can be no excuse for using rough, unpainted stakes. Brass-bark strings are preferred for tying, although almost any soft yet strong material will answer. Pinch the shoots into proper shape all through the season, and remove any that show signs of disease; be careful, also, to destroy all insects as soon as they appear.

Handling Sheep.—In the proper handling of sheep there is good profit and quick returns. In England it is the practice of many farmers to select common ewes of good breeding qualities, those are bred to Cotswold or Leicester rams. The ewes were generally fed some roots previous to their lambing, their vitality sustained to the fullest extent. They were also well fed on mixed feed until the early tame grass furnished a rich and bountiful supply. By such a course many of the lambs were made to weigh 10 lbs. per quarter (40 lbs of dressed mutton) at 4 months, and sold for £1 sterling, $5 per head. Now just think of the kind of meat such lambs produced! If we could get more of it in this country our people would soon cultivate a greater taste for mutton. Some one says, we cannot obtain a good price in this country as in England for this kind of meat! We grant it, but suppose a farmer has 50 breeding ewes, and he secures an improved ram, for the double purpose of raising early lambs and to improve the flock; we will estimate the lambs at $2 50 each (say nothing about twins) if the ewes are good they will average 7 lbs. of wool; this, even at 35 cents would aggregate $122. 50; lambs aggregate $125; total $247. 50 net return per head, or $4.95 per ewe (this being a low estimate if properly managed); and on any moderately sized farm can be produced at small cost. By the course suggested above, the advantage of improving the flock would be no small consideration to the farmer, for if a thoroughbred ram is constantly kept at the head of the flock, that farmer would soon be called upon to furnish breeding stock to his neighbor farmers at good prices, and his fleece average would grow from 7 to 12 or 15 lbs. per head.—*Rural World.*

"The Most Successful Farmer."—The most successful farmer is the one who knows how to save and wisely apply everything about his premises, in the shape of manure. After having exhausted every resource of his own, the farmer can look around for commercial fertilizers—if he should need them. In the first place see that everything possible is saved in the horse stable. I like to have this stable nice and clean. I have a tight floor of oak plank just a little sloping. I keep constantly on hand a supply of sawdust, and keep the floor littered with it. All liquids are absorbed by the sawdust, and being mixed with the other ingredients, it becomes a very valuable manure. It will heat quickly and become "fire fanged" if allowed to accumulate too long a time. My plan has been to haul and spread it almost as fast as made on whatever field I was pasturing or intending to plough for some crop. My method with cattle is different. In Winter I keep them all stabled and have a constant supply of litter under them sufficient to keep them clean and dry. Whenever the accumulation of manure gets too large I haul it away, spreading it immediately. In the daytime I let the stock run to a straw stack in the barn-yard, which is small in compass and supplied with a pump for watering.

In the Spring I pile all the accumulations of the farmyard in a compact heap and let it remain until after harvest, by which time it will be thoroughly fermented and decayed. If there should be any dry straw remaining in the stack, I see that it is thoroughly mingled with the debris of the heap, so that it may be decomposed. I usually have a mowing field which I intend to put in corn the next season. As soon as this is mowed, I spread on all the manure from the barnyard; I then pasture the field, and continue hauling manure on it during the Fall and Winter, until it is covered. I have a trough which conducts all the waste water from the kitchen and wash-house to a receptacle prepared to receive it immediately behind the privy. Here I have a large heap of sawdust, leaves, muck, etc. Each day the contents of this receptacle are poured over this heap with a long handled dipper. Settled in the ground under the privy is a tight box; every few days the waste-water is turned into this, and then the contents poured over the compost heap. A thick layer of sawdust is spread in the hen-house, from time to time, thus keeping it neat and also diluting the droppings of the poultry until it becomes a most valuable manure, and is easy to spread and handle.

Minnesota Wheat Product—Minnesota holds out well, yet her poor crop years are gradually becoming greater failures. In 1867 the yield of 14 64 bushels was deemed a poor result; in the next bad season, 1871, the lower level of 12 28 was reached; in 1879, 9 61 bushels—an average Georgia can beat. Though last year redeemed her reputation, the fact is patent that wheat-growing is becoming more uncertain and in the average less productive than in the past. If bad culture reduces the yield of a farm from twenty bushels to fifteen, one-fourth of its intrinsic value is wasted; if from twenty to twelve, four-tenths of its value is gone—aye, much more, for the cost of culture is not reduced, and it is net profit mainly that is dissipated, which may constitute the whole margin between success and failure. On the contrary, *a system of recuperative culture has increased the old-time English yields to twenty-eight bushels, and therefore greatly enhanced the yearly rental and the selling price of land.* The style of wheat-growing which we oppose is this: The virgin soil is half-broken and the seed is irregularly placed at an uncertain depth. A superficial ploughing for the second crop half covers the stubble and very slightly the tangle of weeds. Each year useless growths increase and the yield of wheat diminishes, until weeds threaten to take sole possession of the field. The grain is carried away, and the straw, too bulky for export, becomes a bonfire and the winds of heaven disperse the ashes.

*No farming can long prosper that does not return an equivalent for what is taken.* With wheat every year, your cattle can have no place; with no cattle, and no manure, the ultimate result will be—no wheat. With the idea of rotation must be coupled that of recuperation. It should need no argument to prove to a nineteenth century farmer that a gradual waste of fertility tends to poverty; and that restorative culture, that will make even rich land richer, is best for the profit of to-day and necessary for any profit whatever in the future. Then an absorbing speciality partakes of the nature of a speculation. As cotton culture—a great National blessing as a new and valuable industry—became a sectional curse as a pursuit that prevented the introduction of other essential industries, so the wheat speciality, if fostered and rendered all-absorbing, will eat up the fat kine of rural industries, and still remain lean. It is an unworthy dependence. If a wheat famine comes upon foreign nations Minnesota may claim a dollar a bushel for her wheat; if abundance smiles upon foreign lands another year, Minnesota sits in mourning, with wheat at fifty cents and gloom brooding over every garner. This is rather a "game of hazards" than legitimate farming.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Good Horse—Wind, says an old horseman, is the grand secret of a fast horse. Good lungs will cover a multitude of faults, while, on the other hand, perfection of shape and form are useless, when the wind is out. The chest, therefore, in all cases should be large and capacious. It may vary somewhat in shape, according to the service to which the horse is to be put. If he is apt to be kept for slow work and heavy drawing, the chest may be nearly circular in form, because this shape is one of strength and bulk to receive and bear up against the pressure of the collar, while at the same time sufficient room is secured for that expansion of the lungs caused by slow, regular work. But if the chest is circular let it be at the same time deep, or else the lungs may be cramped. A horse with a shallow chest is worthless for any purpose. The rule, then, is: For a draught horse, a circular but deep chest: but as you pass through the different degrees of sheep up to the racer and trotter, the chest will increase in depth, compared to its roundness, until, for the highest rate of speed you must take a chest as deep as a greyhound, and at the same time not lacking in strength.

FARM NOTES.

—Farmers, if they did but know it, are under lasting obligations to that unassuming sub-soiler, the angle-worm.

—Mr. John Pierson, a western New-Yorker, cultivated nearly 200 acres in garden vegetables and small fruits, all of which he cans.

Two New-England correspondents have found air-slaked lime sifted on infested potato vines, death to the larvæ of the Colorado beetle, and some benefit as a fertilizer.

The biggest strawberry of the season, thus far reported, was shown at the Nurserymen's meeting in Rochester—a Sharpless Seedling—largest diameter, 2½ inches; circumference, 7 inches. weight, 1716 ounces.

The botanist of the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture announces the introduction into that State during the past year of two obnoxious weeds, "the field-bindwood (Convolvulus arvensis) and yellow cress (Nasturtium sylvestre.)

—No one, a German writer says, succeeds well with bees, who keep them with only large profits in view; for it is especially true here that "he who maketh haste to be rich" will surely fall into a snare. There must be a genuine enjoyment of the business and a real love for bees.

—Mr. R. P. Ripley, Adrian, Mich., tells *The Farmer's World* that he easily killed the tent caterpillars in his orchard with strong soapsuds, giving each nest—early in the morning, before the worms disperse for feeding—a thorough soaking by means of a swab of cloth attached to a long, slim handle.

—Mr. E. S. Carman feels that the robin earns its living—even if that living is largely on a fruit basis—"if not by devouring insects, by its pleasing notes, its decorous behavior and comely looks." He concludes that he "had as soon part with strawberries as with robins." Which is a kind-hearted view, though, by implication, an attack on cats.

—It is very much to be regretted that a noble tree like the venerable chestnut recently felled at Sicklerville, N. J., should not have been spared. It measured 21 ¾ feet around the body, and made 300 fence-posts. According to *The Monmouth Democrat*, the land on which it stood was cleared about the year 1774—more than a century ago—and this specimen, large even then, was left for shade.

—The white-pine shingles on the Shaker Church in Canterbury, N. H., rived, and put on with wooden pins, instead of nails, eighty six years ago, were lately examined with a view to removal, and found still so well preserved that they were left alone—for another half century or so. Mr. Levi Bartlett tells *The Massachusetts Ploughman* that he thinks the roof received an occasional coat of oil and Spanish brown.

—Mr. A. Cheever, of *The New England Farmer*, observes that, owing to unfavorable weather or other influence, the Colorado beetles of the present season seem much less nimble than those of last year: that the best preventives, in his experience, are heavy manuring and very early planting of the early varieties, and he adds that with all the hue and cry about the bug he can plant and tend an acre of potatoes now with far more confidence of success than if the acre was devoted to Hubbard or marrow squashes.

—At a Shorthorn sale in South Springfield, Ill., the other day, the exceedingly low averages per head were as follows; 21 cows and heifers, $84 75; 10 bulls, $83,50; 38 high-grade cows, $43,13. The best cow brought only $105, and the best bull $200—which is $300 less than was paid for him in calfhood. These prices are altogether favorable for the farmer desirous of elevating the character of his stock.

—Mr. Wm. Sanders, Superintendent of the Agricultural Grounds at Washington, says he has been experimenting a long time to try to prevent blight, and whether or not he has an infallible remedy he is unable to determine—he only knows that for ten years he has painted or washed apple and pear trees once or twice a year with a lime whitewash strongly impregnated with sulphur, and such trees have thus far escaped the blight, though it has appeared in the adjacent orchards.

—The Rev. W. H. H. Murray touches a truth in political economy well worth thinking of when he says that not one of a hundred obtains riches in a city, and he might have added that only comparatively few are even comfortably circumstanced. Not so with an industrious man, who gratifies—as all may—what Mr. Emerson calls "the earth hunger"—the hunger which the Anglo-Saxon, as a race, has for the possession of land; a hunger which in the higher sense is truly honorable.

Mr. W. H. Merrill, discoursing of the double advantage of frequent stirring of the surface soil, says, in *The Golden Rule*, that if you hoe plants toward night in a very dry spell you will (besides keeping down weeds) find in the morning the earth around them showing signs of moisture, absorbed from the air, which will not occur when the ground is packed and hard, and he cites this suggestive illustration: "Two men, owning gardens side by side, once planted corn of the same variety on the same day, and under the same conditions. One had well-grown green corn for his table ten days ahead of his neighbor. He hoed it twice a week, and sometimes loosened the earth every day. The other hoed his the traditionary three times. There is much virtue in a hoe."

### Gustave Dore.

M. Paul Gustave Dore was born at Strasbourg forty-five years ago, and as a child sent to Paris, and there, while yet a student, gave signs of that marvelous facility in drawing which he has since so astonishingly developed. He became a thorough Parisian. With all the quickness and handiness, the keen intelligence and the splendid superficiency which the French capital produces in its sons, he had flashes of genius beyond the ordinary, and at 16 he was already challenging attention by drawings in the *Journal pour Rire*, while at the same time he attempted fame by exhibiting pen and ink sketches at the Salon. At 24 he made a success in the world by his excellent fantastic illustration to Balzac's *Contes Drolaques*, perhaps the most noteworthy of all his achievements. Meantime he was boldly ransacking heaven and earth, and the poets, ancient and modern, for subjects. Nothing came amiss to him; nothing was too little for him to embellish with fancy; nothing too great for him to attempt with boldness. He has painted and exhibited without intermission an incredible number of square yards of canvas, he is now the first professor extant of sensational art, and there is not a turn or a device for producing effects which he has not exhausted with much success and great approval.

### Not Patent Pavements.

A recent traveler in Palestine was astonished by the number and preservation of roads built in the Romanera. They were laid on all main routes, and were constructed so perfectly that in many sections they endure to-day as well as if finished not long ago. The country of Palestine was one of the most difficult sort to carry a system of roadways over, and yet its obstacles were surmounted with the least possible expenditure of labor. Every route was curbed on each side by lines of stones projecting from one to two feet above the surface of the soil; between these boundaries the avenue was paved: streams were crossed by bridges, whose style remains preserved alone in those of Italy to the present hour—as, for example, those of Venice; valleys were traversed by viaducts, and causeways carried the line up or down mountain sides, either by piers of masonry or in channels sufficiently wide cut out of living rock. Often zig-zags and steps were resorted to in climbing steep ascents. Whenever the street passed over solid rock, the wear of chariot wheels in the course of time made ruts, which remain to-day plain and deep as when the last car passed over.

### The Secret of Business Success.

It is claimed that Vanderbilt exhibited great nerve and shrewd business sagacity in the purchase of stocks and railroads controlled by him. Yet, whenever he made an investment he received in return an equivalent either as his own, or as collateral security. Dr. R. V. Pierce has invested many hundred thousand dollars in advertising, depending entirely upon the superior merits of his goods for security. The unparalleled popularity of his family medicines, and the annual increase in their sale attests in arguments stronger than words of their purity and efficiency. If the blood be impovershed, the liver sluggish or there be tumors blotches and pimples. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will effect a speedy and perfect cure. If the bowels be constipated use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Debilitated females suffering with those peculiar dragging-down sensations and weaknesses, will find Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a safe and certain remedy. Prompt relief and a permanent cure have so universally followed its use, that the doctor now sells it under a positive guarantee.

Oakland, *Douglass Co.,*
*Oregon, Jan., 23, 1877.*

Dr Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

*Dear Sir*—Your Golden Medical Discovery has cured my daughter of goitre, after many physicians had failed. Inclosed please find $1.50 for a copy of The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser. With us it takes the place of the family physician.

Yours truly, Aaron Allen.

Mt. Vernon, *Ohio, July 10, 1876.*

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

*Dear Sir*—Four bottles of your Favorite Prescription has entirely cured my wife. We employed three different physicians and many remedies, but found no relief. With a thankful heart, I am,
Ever your friend,
August Warking.

[For The Pittsburgh Post.]

### PARTED.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

Do not come!
I could not give the smile I wear,
To cheat or cheer; if you were near,
My voice would quiver on the air,
In some sweet song I used to sing,
When you were lingering.

Do not come!
Would I rejoice, you ask? Ah! me!
When our dry lips, the water sips,
Without which we had died; do we
Rejoice, or do we throw the sweet
Untasted at our feet.

Do not come!
Ask God or Heaven of me; no sound
Of this I know, will, as I go,
Fall quivering through each glad heart bound
I could not hear you call my name,
And live on just the same.

Do not come
Nor write, I beg of you; the page
Would be as light, to eyes whose sight
Have oped on Heaven's heritage:
Death could not bid us be more dumb.
Do not come.

## A WONDERFUL MARKSMAN.

### Dr. Carver, the Great Rifle Shot, Gives an Exhibition.

About the most remarkable man in this country to-day is Dr. W. F. Carver, the great rifle shot. He gave an exhibition of his skill at Deerfoot Park, New York, on the Fourth and Fifth, which almost reached the incredible. He broke glass balls as fast as they could be tossed in the air. Out of one hundred he missed but nine. Silver dollars and nickels tossed into the air were nipped with unfailing certainty. A lead pencil thrown into the air was broken into two pieces by a ball from the Doctor's rifle. A bumble bee, which flew over the place of performance, was aimed at and one of its wings carried away. The Doctor then threw up a soda-water bottle, shot the neck off, reloaded his rifle and shattered the bottle before it struck the ground. The *Sun* gives these incidents of the trial: "I am now ready to try a hundred balls," said the Doctor, and the Colonel began to elevate them. The first seven were broken as rapidly as the reporter could jot a single mark for each shot; then there was a miss. From that up to the fortieth every ball was shattered. The Doctor missed the forty-first and forty-ninth. From the forty-ninth to the one hundredth shot the marksmanship was marvellous. Not a single bullet missed its mark, and the hundred shots were completed with only three misses.

He powdered small pieces of brick thrown at him, the dust settling on the heads of the eager spectators, who crowded around and branched out from the Doctor.

Fragments of glass were then thrown toward the marksman and shivered. A dollar was sent whizzing over the field with a hole in it. Quarters shared the same fate; and, most remarkable of all, three of our smallest cents were shot at. The rifle cracked, and the coppers went out of sight with a ping.

Dr. Carver then gave the spectators a taste of rapid shooting. One hundred balls were broken out of about 120 thrown in the air as rapidly as the Colonel could fling them. This was done in 5 minutes 3½ seconds, the Doctor having to stop twice a few seconds to pull his eyelids over fragments of shells that were stinging him, and two of the rifles were a little out of order, which also made a difference of a few seconds.

The Doctor next gave a fine display of double-barrelled shotgun shooting. The metal ball that rings when hit was thrown up at distances of from forty to sixty yards. The Doctor only missed it twice in thirty shots, finishing this practice amid great applause.

Glass balls filled with feathers were then sent up at fifty yards, most of them thrown with great force away from the shooter. He shattered nearly every one of them.

As a wind-up Texas Jack and the Colonel began to pelt the Doctor with pieces of brick. He pulverized them as fast as thrown.

## NO HARM DONE.

### What the Potter Investigation Has Developed.

[New York Sun.]

Some of the Republican journals now exclaim, exultingly, that no harm has been done by the Potter Investigating Committee—no harm to the Administration.

What do they mean by no harm?

It has been proved that John Sherman wrote a letter, to bring about the returns in favor of Hayes, of such a character as to constitute good and sufficient ground for his impeachment.

The evidence against Stanley Matthews is so strong that his friend and connection, Henry Watterson, concedes that it has destroyed him, politically.

The most intimate friends of Hayes are so inextricably connected with the frauds which put him in office, as to leave no reasonable doubt of Hayes' guilty knowledge, in advance, of these frauds.

Why, then, has the investigation done no harm to the Administration in the estimation of these Republican journals?

Simply because a Democratic House of Representatives and some Democratic State Conventions had been foolish enough to adopt resolutions that a President's title cannot be vitiated by fraud, which vitiates everything else.

Thus we see that in the opinion of such among our Republican contemporaries there can be no harm except such as threatens the possession of office.

Falsifying returns, bargaining for frauds and cheating the people out of office, they hold to go for naught—however clearly proven—if only Hayes is to be permitted to serve out his term!

## ABOUT GEN. SHERMAN.

### The Truth About the Garrulous and Flighty General of the Army.

["Crossed Sabres" in Philadelphia Times.]

* * * General Sherman has of late been doing the army great injury by his garrulity. He misses no public occasion for endeavoring to impress on the minds of the American people that the office of the General of the Army should be abolished, or else the present incumbent should be retired. If he were to be retired on full or three-quarters pay by a grateful country, he would be well remunerated for his valuable services without any rebate for the harm he has done. Then his after-dinner, commencement, alumni or reunion speeches would be General Sherman's, and not those of the General of the United States Army, and they would have proportionate influence. He would not then have the opportunity of forcing a pliant Executive into a policy of sham reconciliation and dirt diet, because he doubted the loyalty and discipline of the troops he commanded; he would nor influence his brother—millionaire that he is on the savings of a few years' salaries, at $5,000 per annum—to write letters and so poorly play the political harlequin; neither would he swear so much nor so loudly when the staff happened to get an occasional taste of what the line has been living on for years.

If the next Congress has a proper appreciation of this officer, it will relieve him from the necessity of performing the disagreeble duties above mentioned, duly reward a patriot and hero, save money, please their constituents and gratify the army.

**The Pleasures of Tooth Pulling** can only be properly related by those who have visited 278 Penn avenue and had their teeth extracted by Dr. Quincy A. Scott's absolutely safe anæsthetic.

## SPORTING NEWS.

### Excitement Over the Louisville Hoss Race Unabated.

### Mollie McCarthy Sold to Bud Doble, and Gone to Kankakee.

Louisville, Ky., July 6.—There is more excitement than ever over the Ten Broeck-Mollie McCarthy race, and the very latest facts are inquired for with an avidity truly astonishing. Winters, Walsh & Co. bade farewell to Kentucky to-day, and Mollie McCarthy was sold to Bud Doble; price unknown. He took her to Kankakee, Ill., the hot weather here hurting her very much. One of her forelegs is very much swollen, and experienced turfmen say she will never be able to run again. Doble doesn't think so and desires to run her against any horse or mare, at any distance, for any sum.

John W. Conley, who managed the race and leased the track, was arrested this afternoon, on a bail writ sworn out by counselors of one Thompson of Pennsylvania, who holds a judgment against Conley for $1,250 on an old debt growing out of the latter's failure on Wall street. Conley claims the judgment to be erroneous, and says he will not be gouged. A Sheriff is now with him.

Conley is sorely disappointed over the failure on the Fourth, and in his own language, had the race proved a success he would have been "a hell of a hero." As it was not, fraud is cried; he must receive as the principal agent the dirt thrown. He believed the mare would win, and so told his friends, nearly all of whom lost.

When the writ was served to-day and the money question talked of, it was ascertained that Conley had turned over everything to Bud Doble. The latter is *en route* to Kankakee. Conley proposes to fight it out.

The Louisville Jockey Club leased its track to Conley individually, and the Doble shadow, at first so dimly to be seen, has materialized wonderfully of late. Harper has authorized the Bank of California to pay the $10,000 stake to Alex. McCabe, who backed TenBroeck.

## BIG SUITS.

### Colored Claimants to a $5,000,000 Estate in Virginia.

Cincinnati, July 6.—A curious case came up before the Relief Union of Cincinnati to-day involving the claim of a colored page to $5,000,000 worth of land, money, &c., in Virginia, Kentucky and other States. The story is that Jacob Gist, a wealthy Englishman, lived for years in Virginia, owning slaves, but finally freed them, and on his death willed them his property, consisting of lands in Virginia, Kentucky and other States and certain moneys. It is claimed that the executors swindled them out of their property, and their heirs, now numbering five hundred, and living mostly in this State wish the claim pushed. The matter was brought before the Relief Union, composed of wealthy charitable people here, and to-day the Union decided to take up and prosecute the case.

WANT A FORECLOSURE.

Indianapolis, July 6.—Thomas A. Scott and H. B. Hurlburt, trustees of the third mortgage bonds of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, have to-day filed a bill in the United States Court, asking a foreclosure of the mortgage and the appointment of H. B. Hurlburt, the present President, and W. C. Quincy, of Newark, Ohio, as receivers. They state that the diminution of business on the road has caused a floating debt of $200,000, and that they are also unable to meet the July interest on said bonds. Judge Graham refused to appoint two receivers, and the parties being unable to agree upon one, the application was laid over for further application.

### What Mr. Randall Thinks About It.

[Boston Globe Special.]

New York, July 3.—The Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was asked by a reporter, who met him at the New York Hotel this morning, if it was true that ex-Governor Tilden, as had been asserted by Henry Watterson, was opposed to the Electoral Commission which arbitrated upon the presidency. "I have invariably declined," said the Speaker, "to be interviewed, and feel a natural delicacy in telling tales out of school. Mr. Tilden was discreet enough to keep his mind to himself. I saw him once before the House consented to the formation of the Commission. He was very serious, and realized that the state of the country was very critical, and that any undue agitation and excitement would possibly result in disorder, if not disaster to the country. He agreed with his friends that the most peaceably way to settle the dispute was the best way. I did not myself favor the Commission, but, as the majority did, I of course acquiesced."

"Do you think the Democracy will carry Pennsylvania this fall?" "I do."

"How about Ohio?" "I see no reason why they cannot carry that State as well."

"Will the next Congress be Democratic or Republican?" "I believe we will capture both Senate and House."

### Bismarck's Dog.

[From the London World.]

This is the true story of Prince Gortschakoff and the dog: Upon the occasion of his paying a visit to Bismarck his foot accidentally slipped, and he was upon the point of falling. Bismarck rushed forward to assist him, when his dog, which is trained to attack all unwelcome intruders, mistaking his master's movement for a hostile one, immediately flew at Gortschakoff's throat, and in a moment both princes, with the dog on top of them, lay sprawling upon the floor.

The shock caused by this contretemps, following upon a surfeit of strawberries, is supposed to have occasioned Prince Gortschakoff's indisposition, though there are some who are of opinion that it was merely assumed as an excuse in order that he might have an opportunity of preparing a long speech at his leisure.

### Kearney's Threats.

[From the San Francisco Call, June 24.]

A large meeting of workingmen was held last evening in Charter Oak Hall. Kearney closed the proceedings with a speech upon the political situation, in which he said:

"The thieves are trying to make the people believe, through the columns of corrupt newspapers, that the Non-Partisans have a majority in the State, and they will try the Louisiana Returning Board game on us, but we will behead the first thief that tampers with the ballot box, and we will see whether the military power, including the fraud of a President, dares interfere with our rights."

This speech was vigorously applauded, and the meeting then adjourned.

Young persons wishing a thorough Musical education at small expense, should address J. A. Cooper, Edinboro, Pa.

**The Best Artificial Teeth** are made by Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue, and his $6 set is warranted superior to any made in the world for $8.

## PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Duchess of Argyle left $250,000 to the needy and deserving poor of London.

Caleb Cushing will run for Congress. "Nothing can induce him to enter political life again."

Mollie McCarthy was named after the recognized belle of Nevada, Miss Mary McCarthy.

Mary L. Booth, the accomplished editor of *Harper's Bazaar*, receives a salary of $5,000 per annum.

A war with Mexico would cost about $300,000,000. Better send all the aged Texas steers to the Rio Grande at a cost of about $40, and invite the Mexicans to a perpetual free lunch.

Edison's very, very, very latest invention is the tasimeter, to measure pressure. Every young lady should wear one about her waist as evidence in a suit for breach of promise.—*New York Star.*

Laroche Joubert proposes a plan to double the population of France, which he fancies is decreasing. He would debar from the ballot all unmarried Frenchmen between 25 and 40 years of age.

When General Washington passed through Newark, N. J., July 1, 1778, with several detachments of his army, he had a checked handkerchief hanging from his hat and covering his shoulders to protect himself from the mosquitoes.

A Western politician gave this advice to his son-in-law, who was nominated for office: "Lean a little toward everything, and commit yourself to nothing. Be round, be perfectly round, like a bottle, and just dark enough so that nobody can see what's in ye."

On Monday morning last an experimental train was run out of Philadelphia 7 35. It consisted of four cars, including a parlor car, drawn by locomotive No. 724. It reached Jersey City at 9:27. The same train and locomotive made the return trip of ninety miles in one hour and fifty minutes.

Charles Matthews told of an aspirant who replied to the question of a manager: "'Amlet's my leading part." What? you play 'Amlet with such a cold as that!" "Well, and why not? Oo's more likely to 'ave a cold than 'Amlet, always a dabblin' about them nasty damp ramparts?"

According to Parson Murray, there are too many empty seats in Boston churches. He took pains to secure the exact figures from a number of representative houses of worship for two Sundays in May—by no means the worst month of the twelve for church-going—and he found that out of 12,950 sittings, 5,357 were unoccupied.

When the steam dummy engines are introduced on the Oakland passenger route, life insurance companies are expected to do a good business, or those who ride in buggies will have to patronize the cars or walk. But we do not desire to condemn the enterprise before we see its practical operation, and if it increases the speed with safety to the public, it should be adopted on all city railways.

Charles Carroll, of Carrolton, fifty years ago, on the Fourth, lifted the first shovel full of earth in breaking ground for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The venerable patriot spoke like a prophet in regard to the enterprise he then began. He said: "I consider this among the most important acts of my life, secondary to that of signing the Declaration of Independence, if even second to that."

If Prince Gortschakoff has a good memory, says the *London World*, his reminiscences ought to prove interesting to his English colleagues. He was one of the Secretaries to the Russian Embassy in London in 1824. Mr. Gladstone was still at Eton; Mr. Disraeli had thirteen years to wait before he entered Parliament for the first time; and six years had to elapse before the birth of the present Lord Salisbury.

In an article on "The Lackey School of Authors," the *Westminster Review* of the time when "Vivian Grey" was published thus speaks of Lord Beaconsfield: "He has the flare of the livery, the flippancy of the shoulder knot, the bustle, the pert smartness of those who stand, powdered and bareheaded, on the steps of great houses, and make sport of that part of the world below the peerage and above the servant's hall."

Mrs. J. C. McGuire, wife of J. C. McGuire, long ago a resident of Pittsburgh, died in Washington on Wednesday last. The Washington *Post* says: "Mrs. McGuire was a lady of the highest exemplary virtues, devotedly attached to her family, and as devotedly loved by them, and the many friends who have enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintance and hospitality will extend their warmest sympathies in this hour of her family's great bereavement. She leaves five children, three sons and two daughters, one of them the wife of Hon. Richard T. Merrick."

Ben Perley Poore contradicts the story that Jeff Davis was the most quarrelsome man that ever sat in the Senate. He says Davis was, like most Southerners, fiery and at times domineering, but he could never be ranked among the chronic quarrelers, who are always "picking a muss" with some one. His most troublesome opponent was Senator Pugh, of Ohio, who was the champion of the Douglas men and the foe of the fire-eaters. Pugh always used to intimate that Davis provoked the controversy when they had sharp words, and would express regret, in his sarcastic way, that he had been provoked into a dispute.

The recent communal elections at Rome have been both interesting and a surprise. Since the affair of 1870, with the exception of one instance, when the late Cardinal Riario Sforza of Naples, urged his followers to go to the polls, and of another, when last summer the Catholics of the capital took part in the elections, the Italian Clericals have abstained from voting. Leo. XIII. this year invited the faithful of Rome to discharge their duties as electors, and though the Clericals were beaten, only securing two seats out of fifteen, the contest developed features of marked interest. The Moderate party split into two sections, one voting with the Republicans and one with the Clericals; hence it is regarded by competent authorities that the bases have been laid for an alliance between the Clericals and Conservatives, and the existence is hereafter assured of a powerful Liberal party, which, though on certain questions and under certain conditions voting with the Republicans, will exercise a judicious restraining effect.

# Weekly Post.

JAS P. BARR..............WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE..............E. A. MYERS.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
OFFICE—POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STERET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 13, 1878.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union county.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford county

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery county.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
J. K. P. DUFF, Pittsburgh, South Side.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
CHAS. F. McKENNA, Allegheny City.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
JOHN B. LARKIN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
JAMES IRVIN, Second ward, Pittsburgh.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
JOHN O'NEILL, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
HERMAN HANDEL, Snowden township.
THOMPSON F. McCABE, Scott township.

SHERIFF,
H. B. LONG, Allegheny City.

TREASURER,
M. J. BIGLEY, South Versailles township.

CONTROLLER,
JOSEPH H. IRWIN, Allegheny City.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ROBT. W. LYON, Pittsburgh.

RECORDER,
C. L. STRAUB, Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
JAMES McLAIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM McGEE, Ohio township.
JOSEPH STOKELY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. MURRAY CARPENTER, Plum township.

## FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

### The Weekly Post for the Cameron Smashing Campaign.

In no way can the success of the Democratic State, County, Congressional and Legislative candidates be better promoted than by the general circulation of Democratic newspapers They keep their readers alive to the importance of the canvass; furnish them with arguments to meet their opponents in the local controversies continually occurring; and stimulate the work of organization so that the full vote of the party may be got out.

The election of 1878 is one of the greatest importance; probably there has not been one in half a century involving a greater number of State officials of the highest rank—Governor, the Supreme Court, the Legislature, United States Senator and twenty-seven Congressmen are all involved in this contest. But equally important with the mere filling of these offices, the people of Pennsylvania will vote for or against the continuance in power of the corrupt Cameron dynasty. That's the square issue presented. Now is the time or never to rescue the Commonwealth from this ring of political spoilers and jobbers.

To aid in this work, which we are confident the Democracy of the State will achieve, we propose to issue a campaign edition of The Weekly Post. It will be a large quarto sheet of fifty-six columns, and in addition to its political features, will contain all the news of the day, by telegraph and mail, literary miscellany, farm notes, the cattle and general markets, correspondence, political news from all parts of the State, etc. We ask our Democratic friends to aid in obtaining for it a circulation worthy of the cause it will champion, and the importance of the issues involved in the election.

THE TERMS:

From the 11th of July to the 17th of November, we will furnish The Weekly Post (prepaying the postage) as a campaign paper at the following rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Subscription................ | 50c |
| Clubs of 10 for 40c.................. | $4 00 |
| Clubs of 20 for 35c.................. | 7 00 |
| Clubs of 30 for 33c.................. | 9 90 |
| Clubs of 40 for 30c.................. | 12 00 |
| Clubs of 50 and upwards 25c......... | 12 50 |
| Clubs of 100 and upwards 20c......... | 20 00 |

As the time progresses a *pro rata* price will be taken for campaign subscriptions, expiring at that date.

## AND MASSACHUSETTS TOO.

Many people have been accustomed to accept the Puritan Commonwealth as the one State of the Union where the lofty virtures obtained in public life, and where the administration of affairs, State and municipal, was conducted with honesty, intelligence, and on high moral principles. Of course the State has always been the Pharisee of the Union; and its professions of superior governing capacity have been so boisterously and arrogantly made, that people came to believe there must be something in them. But General Butler shatters the vase, and in a recent deliverance shows up the skeletons in the closet. If he makes the canvass for Governor this fall, he proposes to do it on the questions of State reform, and the lopping off of all sorts of official barnacles and abuses. He says the State is governed by commissions, which have grown up outside of the Constitution, there being no less than twenty-seven different boards and commissions, most of them extensive and expensive. The official salaries in the State are enormous, expenditures are immense, and sinecures are found in all directions. One set of men and traditions have ruled the State for thirty years, and all possible places have been made to get men into office. "The aggregation of offices and employes of the State government," says General Butler, "is simply outrageous and beyond endurance."

Money and broad-cloth respectability are all-powerful in Massachusetts, the manufacturing lords, the corporations, and the banks ruling the roast. General Butler gives a fine illustration of this, in the law almost secretly passed by the Legislature, giving the savings banks power to withhold from depositors their savings for one or two years. He characterizes it as a measure to "save the banks from the consequences of their own greed," and illustrates the evil of the law by this incident:

> One savings bank that was put into the hands of a receiver had a mortgage on the house of a mechanic, he having had a loan from that bank. They would not accept the repayment of the loan in small installments, but told him to put his money into the bank in the form of deposits, and so have it ready to pay in a lump when the mortgage fell due. He did so. They stopped payment. The receiver in charge refused to offset the money in the bank against the mortgage, and the man's house was liable to be sold upon a foreclosure. He sold his bank book at a shave. You see how it operates. He had the money in the bank to pay off the mortgage, yet by the operation of our laws the deposits were lost to him, the mortgage was foreclosed, and his home was liable to be swept away. That looks more of an outrage than where the mortgage is in one bank and the money in another, when the same result is attained without the intervention of any receiver, but the principle is the same.

This law affects seven hundred thousand depositors in the Massachusetts Savings Banks. General Butler says the destitution of the laboring classes in some parts of Massachusetts, is even greater than it is in the coal and mining districts of Pennsylvania. Here is a point he makes:

> The shipment of cotton goods to Europe, about which so much talk has been made, is a sad indication of ruinous business for employers, and starvation wages for employes in the mills. But our country is actually in such a distressed condition that we cannot buy the goods, and if mill owners do not wish to shut down entirely they must strive to get their work done so low as to compete with the starving mill hands of England. The shoe industries of Massachusetts are in very nearly as depressed a condition as the cotton manufacturing. And the leather and shoe interests are greater than the cotton and wool combined in this State. Farms have become almost valueless in the western part of Massachusetts and the southern tier of counties of New Hampshire.

Of course, on Gen. Butler's theory, all this will operate to the advantage of an independent political movement this fall, and he is inclined to try his chances for the Governorship in opposition to the old party organizations. He says "there is a wide spread state of discontent and a belief that any change must be for the better," and that there are more disturbing causes in Massachusetts than California; and further, he maintains that owing to the density of population and the already organized means of communication between workingmen, there is a better prospect for a sweeping political revolution in Massachusetts than there was in California. Here is his summing up:

> The condition of Massachusetts to-day is precisely this: "The heads of the two parties are alike in thought and action on the question of finance and the other issues in which they are equally opposed to the laboring men's interest. The rank and file of both parties are equally in opposition in interest to their leaders. Now, whether the rank and file will break away is something I do not yet know."

Grace, mercy and peace go with you, Benjamin.

## A NOBLE BALLOT BOX STUFFER.

They have queer ideas in France, about the honesty of elections and the guilt of ballot box stuffers, that would hardly go down with the Republicans of Louisiana and Florida. The Paris correspondence of the London *Times* narrates this incident:

> The condemnation to six months' imprisonment for tampering with the ballot box of the Marquis d'Allen, a leading Legitimist, who boasts of kinship with the Comte de Chambord, has created no little sensation. The defendant last October was Mayor of Pertuis, in the Vaucluse, and the return he made of the poll after the election was so contrary to all previous contests that both parties were astounded and suspected fraud. It turned out that, in concert with an underling named Terris, he had had a secret compartment made in the ballot box, filled it with sham voting tickets, cleared the hall before counting on the pretext of disorder, drew out only the sham tickets, even added some others from his pocket, and announced an overwhelming majority against M. Naquet.

This sprig of nobility must have caught his idea from some of the operations of the Florida crowd, especially in Leon county, where Democratic ballots were abstracted from the box, and the "jolly joker" substituted in sufficient numbers to give the State to Hayes. The "jolly joker" was a full Republican ticket, an inch square, printed with the finest type, so that a hundred of them could be held in the closed hand without discovery.

A Florida correspondent of the New York *Nation*, a journal proverbially careful in all publications of a political character, gives this account of the "jolly joker" business, which probably served as a hint to the most noble Marquis D'Allen:

> The existence of these slips of paper was discovered by the Democrats the evening before the election. Their purposes were not doubtful, viz.: to be folded in the tickets of the ordinary size, thus enabling the Republican voter to duplicate his vote. Democratic runners were at once dispatched throughout the country denouncing the fraud. No serious attempt was therefore made, I believe, to carry out the scheme at any of the numerous voting places except No 13 (Richardson's school house) where the inspectors being Bowes and two negroes, all Republicans, Bowes was able to work into the ballot box 73 or 74 of the "jokers"
>
> The proof of the fraud was established by overwhelming evidence before the Congressional Sub-Committee which met at this place a short time after the election, at the head of which (the sub-committee) was Mr. Thompson of Massachusetts, Gen. Butler's successful competitor. Bowes promptly disappeared, and when next heard of is in office at Washington—as why should he not be, having "saved the State for Hayes?" The Circuit Court for this (Leon) county indicted him for the frauds and the Sheriff has now in his hands a capias for his arrest.
>
> When the ballots were counted, 73 or 74 of the "little jokers" came *out* of the box. Not one was seen to go in, as proved by Amos Rouss, a white man of excellent character who stood (or sat) by, and was closely watching all day, and S. B. Booth (colored Republican), inspector who lately at Jacksonville testified that "he saw none of the 74 'little joker' tickets about the place or voted on that day, and first knew of them by seeing them in the ballot-box on counting the votes with Bowes and Dent, the other inspectors."

The *Nation* prints a *fac-simile* of the "jolly joker," and also evidence showing that Inspector Bowes boasted that by their use he "saved the State to Hayes," and he had too, for these votes were an essential link in the chain of fraud by which Hayes got the four electoral votes of Florida.

Mark the difference between the treatment of the Marquis D'Allen in France, for an unsuccessful attempt to compass by fraud the election of a Deputy in the French Chamber, and what happened to "Inspector Bowes," who "saved Florida to Hayes." The high and mighty Marquis gets six months in prison as a common felon. "Inspector Bowes" is carefully conveyed to the National Capital so as to be out of reach of Florida juries, and provided with a snug position by Fraudulent Hayes in the public service, where he draws a comfortable salary, for doing—what? Helping to steal the vote of Florida for Hayes!

Decidedly, they manage these things better in France.

## DISRAELI SURPRISES EUROPE.

Beaconsfield gives the world a fresh surprise, in a defensive treaty with Turkey, guaranteeing the integrity of the Asiatic dominions of the Sultan, and receiving in exchange the island of Cyprus, which will be at once garrisoned by the British Indian troops now at Malta. The cable dispatch says "the annexation of Cyprus will give England absolute control over the Euphrates valley, and no further Russian encroachments in this direction will be possible. So far as Asia is concerned, England and Turkey will practically form one power." Asiatic Turkey is to be governed substantially by England; that is the Sultan will appoint the governors of provinces, subject to the approval of the Queen. Religious liberty and administrative reforms are guaranteed.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, one of the most distinguished officers of the British army, will be made Governor of Cyprus. This island is most important as a basis of military operations. It is situated on the north-eastern angle of the Mediterranean, between Asia and Syria. It is of oval shape, and its greatest length 132 miles and average breadth 30 to 35 miles; the population is about 115,000, of whom one half are Greeks. In the crusades England had control of Cyprus for a time, and then it passed under the rule of the Knights of St. John and the Venitians, who were expelled by the Turks in 1571, and for three hundred years it has been subject to the Sultan. It has great resources, agricultural and mineral.

It is believed this secret treaty between Turkey and England will complicate affairs at the Berlin Conference, and prevent the cession of the Black seaport of Batoum to Russia, although possibly these difficulties may have been avoided by the reported cession of Batoum as a free port, never to be fortified, and the present fortifications dismantled. Beaconsfield scores another triumph for England, and it now looks as if Russia will emerge from her costly war with fewer substantial advantages than Austria and England have gained by diplomacy. To use an expressive phrase, Russia "bit off more than she could chaw."

By acquiring the Island of Cyprus England covers both of her routes to India. It will give her absolute control over the Euphrates valley, up which a line of railway is to be constructed. It will enable her also to command the route by the Suez Canal, the mouth of which can be reached from Cyprus in ten hours' steaming. Furthermore, in the ultimate partition of Turkey—which sooner or later must take place—England will be in a position to seize and hold her full share of the spoils, whether it be Tripoli—which France and Italy both covet—or a part of Asiatic Turkey, or Egypt, or all three. This last action of her's indicates more conclusively than anything she has done of late that she has definitely abandoned the Gladstonian policy of non-intervention and proposes hereafter to take a leading position in European affairs, or wherever her interests are involved. Under the convention between Turkey and Great Britain, by which Cyprus is ceded to the latter, it does not appear that England agrees to undertake the defense of the Turkish Empire against all aggressors, but the Asiatic part of it only. As Russia is the only European Power that has designs upon the territory of the Sultan in that quarter, the Czar is given plainly to understand that any further attempt to extend its frontiers in Armenia will be resisted by England with arms. Russia must be contented with what she has got in that quarter—Batoum as a free port and Kars.

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The Socialist scare still continues in Germany. Hoedel, who made the first attempt on the Emperor, will be arraigned this week, the trial being conducted with closed doors and thirty-eight witnesses having been summoned. Among the late incidents reported is that of a young man travelling for a Silesian paper house, who happened to be talking to a customer in Berlin, when the customer's wife said "My, how much you resemble Nobling! You might be taken for him." "Is that so?" said the young man, jestingly; "then I must resemble a very handsome man." Next day he was arrested and locked up. The Berlin correspondent of the Paris *Soleil*, was arrested for "looking wickedly at the Column of Victory." He was immediately released, of course, but the incident is significant. There is a sadder case—that of Herr Loewenstein, a furniture dealer who committed suicide in prison, having been unable to brook the disgrace of being led manacled through the streets. He denied emphatically having used the seditious expressions attributed to him, and it came out afterwards that he was innocent and had been denounced by a personal enemy.

## EDITORIAL MENTION.

Edison will accompany Prof. Langley to the top of Pike's Peak, to take a peep at the sun's eclipse on the 29th.

"Glass from Pittsburgh is liked for its strength and clearness in Germany," writes the American Consul at Mannheim to the State Department.

Army officers must live in forts and tents, owing to recent regulations. Gen. Sherman thinks it tyranny to drive a first grade officer from a first class hotel.

The Union League, which General Negley insists should meet here on the invitation of the Cameron County Committee, is made up of spavined politicians, who do a small business trading on defunct war issues.

Russia winds up the war with a monster court-martial at Odessa, which is to try three hundred officials for corruption. Wouldn't such a proceeding have been a jolly joke in this country after the civil war.

Every man connected with, or who has profited by the fraud and perjury in Louisana, pronounces the Potter investigation a miserable farce. This is neither startling or unexpected Pork does boil that way sometimes.

The independent movement in the South is making progress, and as the Republican party has suicided in that section, the chances are the negro vote will be divided between the Independents and Democrats. The "Independents" elected to Congress will act with the Democracy.

Secretary of the Navy Thompson declares that his department is now out of debt, and that he intends to keep it so by rigidly respecting the law. This is right, for the big deficiency bills passed by Congress owe their largest items to Robeson's contempt of law and his corrupt practices.

Sherman says he is going to resume before January. That is he will take in greenbacks at one window and pay them out at another. To accomplish this result he has bankrupted tens of thousands of business men and firms, paralyzed industries, set the tramps a-going, and filled the country with unemployed labor.

General Butler was recently talked to about being the Greenback candidate for President, and said: "Any man who is to be President had better not look for it, because although it may seem paradoxical, the nearer a man gets to be President the further he is from it." Yet Hayes came within a quarter of a million of Tilden's vote and bagged the office.

Bishop "Gil" Haven's Fourth of July blast is devoted to Rhode Island's refusal to repeal the law forbidding marriages between whites and negroes. "Not till we rise to the heighth, of race intermarriages," argues the good Bishop, shall we "secure national brotherhood throughout the land." He should have set an example in early life.

Texas is rushing things. The immigration to the State the past year, it is said, will reach 300,000. Congressman Giddings says the increase of population during the decade ending in 1880, will be sufficient to entitle that State to an increase of ten members of Congress. This large and rapid increase in population is without a parallel in the history of any State or Territory in the Union.

California's latest sensation is that the great seal of the State was stolen some years ago, and thousands of school-land warrants have been forged and sold on its authenticity. An immense amount of land has been taken in the same manner on forged or illegal Indian scrip and soldiers' warrants. The grab, it is said, may run into millions of acres, all of which is held on fictitious titles, including some of the best lands in the State.

During the fiscal year just closed the total receipts of the Government, from all sources, were in round numbers, $258,000,000, about $11,000,000 less than for the preceding year. Exclusive of interest and payments on the public debt, amounting to $100,000,000, the ordinary expenditures of the Government were $135,620,000, or $6,000,000 less than the amount expended during the preceding year.

The *Herald* of Monday, in its Washington special, denies three sensational reports from Washington "by authority." Mr. Evarts says there will be no Mexican war; Sherman declares he has no intention of anticipating the date set down in the Resumption act for specie payments; and the Attorney General has given no decision that ten hours' wages must be paid for eight hours' work. The nation will breathe easier.

Senator Bayard wrote a Fourth o' July letter to a New York celebration advising that the Amercian people proclaim among their resolves: First, that they will have free elections in all the States, undisturbed and unawed by Federal interference, civil or military; second the verdict of the people rendered at the polls shall be faithfully recorded and shall be accepted and obeyed; third, that the men or the party who shall stand in the way of these resolves shall be withered by the wrath of an earnest and honest people, who love civil liberty as enshrined in Republican institutions and intend to preserve it for themselves and their posterity.

### Our Exports for the Year.

The New York *Bulletin* publishes a statistical table comparing the exports (sixty-one different articles) from the United States last year with those of the fiscal year 1873—the year before the panic set in. The gold value of the exports in 1873 was $553,100,000, while for the last calendar year their value was $607,500,900, showing an increase of $56,000,000 during the four years.

The shipments of cotton goods have been increased in a very extraordinary degree, the exports last year being 123,600,000 yards against only 14,100,000 yards in 1873; but this has been made possible by an extreme reduction in the wages of operatives, beyond what has been effected in other countries, and is in no small measure due to efforts to relieve the over-burdened home market, and cannot be regarded as having been a wholly legitimate or prosperous business. Moreover, while the quantity of these exports is ninefold what it was in 1873, the value of the goods is only about double what it was in that year. In iron the percentage of increase is large, but the total value of the exports is not large. In agricultural implements and railroad cars an important falling off is apparent. Owing to the war in Turkey, the items of firearms and fixed ammunition combined show an increase from $2,248,000 to $9,024,000. Leather, cordage, manures and cotton seed oil also exhibit a large ratio of gain.

Outside of manufactured articles, the most remarkable variation appears in petroleum, the exports of refined having risen from 297,600,000 gallons in 1873 to 307,300,000 in 1877, while in crude also there has been a like ratio of increase. In breadstuffs, there has been on the whole an important gain, although the shipments of wheat and flour were less last year than in 1873. Hog products show little variation; but in beef, fresh and cured combined, there has been an increase from 34,400,000 pounds to 92,300,000 pounds. In leaf tobacco an important reduction is apparent, though nothing more than may be accounted for from the variations of seasons. Hops, chiefly from season's causes, rose from 1,320,000 pounds to 15,300,000 pounds. In the exports of cotton there is an increase of 90,000,000 pounds; but the value of the crop was much less than 1873. Coal, notwithstanding the very low prices at which it was selling last year, was exported to no greater extent than in 1873.

### The Fearful Famine in China.

The famine in China is a calamity more terrible in its extent than that which devastated India a couple of years ago. Vast provinces containing not less than 100,000 square miles are involved in suffering. The population afflicted is not less than 15,000,000 souls, and the loss of life is terrible, involving thus far about 33 per cent. The governor of Honan in an official communication to the government of China, which is published in *The Pekin Gazette* of the 15th of March last, draws the following harrowing picture:

> "The drouth with which the province has been visited for several years in succession has resulted in a famine of an intensity and extent hitherto unheard of. As autumn advanced into winter the number of those in need of relief increased daily, until at last they could be counted by millions. The lower classes were the first to be affected, and they soon disappeared or dispersed in search of subsistence elsewhere. Now the famine has attacked the well-to-do and the wealthy, who find themselves reduced to greater misery as each day goes by, and they, in their turn, are dying off or following those who have migrated elsewhere. In the earlier period of distress the living fed upon the bodies of the dead; next the strong devoured the weak; and now, the general destitution has arrived at such a climax that men devour those of their own flesh and blood. History contains no record of so terrible and distressing a state of things, and if prompt measures of relief be not instituted the whole region must become depopulated. Local sources of supply are entirely exhausted, the granaries are empty, and the treasury drained dry, while the few wealthy people in the province have helped with contributions and loans till they themselves are impoverished."

As compared with the extent of the suffering the Chinese government has done comparatively little toward its mitigation. It has contributed about a million of dollars, and some quantities of rice, but, through his counsellor, the emperor has taken upon himself the responsibility of the affliction, a fact which will not be likely to stay any craving stomachs. In an edict dated in March he declares: "The season of spring has arrived, and still not a drop of moisture has fallen. The land for a thousand *li* is bare, while the dead exceed the living in number. How can these things be borne? We whose duty it is to watch over the millions of our people with fostering care, feel that the loss of our subjects is the result of our misdoing." Individual Chinamen and provincial governments have contributed generously to the relief of the afflicted, but one serious difficulty in the way of making their purpose effective, is the lack of adequate means of transportation. The stricken provinces are in the interior, separated from the coast by vast mountain ranges Camels and donkeys are the only carriers and their loads are necessarily light.

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It is now ascertained beyond all doubt that the non-partisans will control the State Constitutional Convention of California. Kearney shouts out "corruption" to conceal his neglect of the interior organization. In San Francisco city and county the workingmen's average plurality is 5,385. Kearney maintains that he can, by taking advantage of the dissensions in the other parties, count on a majority in September, and in the next election he expects to win handsomely the control of the Legislature He says he is flooded with invitations to hurry East, and so he leaves California on the 21st inst. with his wife, children and brother to go direct to Boston, to be gone two months. He means to help Ben Butler to the Governorship of Massachusetts.

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The *Philadelphia Times* has heard Hayes as a public speaker and is so wrought up by his eloquence as to exclaim, "In all kindness let us entreat the president either to forego these starring tours or increase the attractions of his exhibition. Almost anything is better than his endless repetition of commonplaces. If he cannot make a speech let him declaim, or pray, or take up a collection."

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The memory of Mr. Barron, the brave treasurer of the bank at Dexter, Me., who was murdered in defending his trust against burglars, has not been honored by much gratitude from the banks. His family was left unprovided for, and the proposed fund for their benefit, after being urged upon the attention of the banks for weeks, amounts only to the pitifully small sum of $1,700.

## PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Colonel Hoyt pulls the scales at 211.

The Hon. Frank Hughes is making Greenback speeches in Schuylkill county.

Harry Huhn insists that he will be Speaker of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg next winter. So does Henry Long.

Senator Reyburn is reported as having obeyed the second sober thought about a tilt against Judge Kelley, and will be content to remain in the Senate.

The Nationals of Mercer county have nominated for Assembley C. A. Ashton, Dr. T. M. Cooley and D. L. Calkins were nominated; also, Maxwell for Sheriff, and Carberry for Prothonatary.

The Greenbackers of Lycoming having called their delegate election for the 20th of this month, to be followed on the 24th by the county convention to nominate a ticket, active canvassing will at once commence.

William C. Brown of Liverpool is the candidate of the Democracy of Perry county for Assembly. By universal testimony of his neighbors Mr. Brown is well qualified for the position. He is an honest, intelligent and industrious workingman.

The Republicans and Greenbackers are endeavoring to make a fusion in the county ticket in Lycoming, while the Democrats and Greenbackers are working to the same end on Congressman. The county is Democratic and the Congressional district Republican.

Ex-Speaker Bill Elliot and J. Granville Leach, are fighting for the Senatorship in the Sixth district, with the chances decidedly in favor of Elliott, who, if elected, will lead the Cameron hosts in the coming United States Senatorial contest. A fit leader for such a crowd.

Don Cameron will have Crawford all right if the people don't interfere at the ballot boxes. The Meadville *Democrat* says the following dispatch was sent to Senator Don on the night of the County Conventiod: Our candidates for the Legislature are all of the right stripe."

The Beaver *Radical* deplores the distractions in the party in that county. How can it be otherwise, with Rutan in Europe, Quay Recorder of Philadelphia, Agnew defeated for Supreme Judge and Mackey running horse railways four hundred miles away?—*Philadelphia Times.*

The National party of Cambria county held a well attended Convention at Ebensburg on Monday, and nominated a full county ticket, as follows: Assembly, J. W. Leigh and David Tobin; Register, Wm. Jaupp; Treasurer, George M. Hay. Congressional conferees were appointed.

Chairman Quay, of the State Committee, left on Saturday for a flying trip to the Western part of the State, where, among the mountains, he will renew his strength, like the eagles, and come back ready for the conflict.—*Phila. Press.*

Quay is not much on the eagle, except in the manner of seizing his prey.

Hon. John Fenlon who was in the house from Cambria county more than twenty years ago and was a great favorite on account of his geniality and wit, is again the nominee of the Democrats of that county for the same position. His colleague on the ticket is L. D. Woodruff, one of the editors of the Johnstown *Democrat*. These are good nominations.

John Sherman appointed ex-Judge S. Newton Pettis, of Crawford, a Special Agent of the Treasury some weeks ago, in pursuance of a little civil service arrangement with the politicians of Thompson's district, and now he doesn't know where to send him or what to do with him. Special Agent Pettis isn't disturbed about it, as he gets his salary.

Recorder Quay has issued from the headquarters of the Republican State Central Committee a private circular to the Federal office holders from Pennsylvania appealing to them to pay no assessments to the National Committee, but to send the money direct to him. In the hope of securing a favorable response Mr. Quay adds that the campaign is "desperate."

Sharp is the contest in the Fourth Philadelphia Congressional district. A number of Republican workers, who think that Judge Kelley has had a long enough lease on the office, have induced John E. Reyburn, a son of the Select Councilman of the Fifteenth ward, and who has made a good record for several years at Harrisburg, to enter the fight. Reyburn was on the Pittsburgh riot committee.

The Philadelphia *Press* says Judge Stanton of Luzerne called upon Mr. Clymer recently in Scranton, and then and there sold out the National party to the Democracy. Yet it insists in the same issue the following:

> A vote taken on the train that carried the coal dealers excursion on Saturday resulted as follows: Hoyt, 180; Dill, 112; Nationals, 14.

This looks as if they had sold out to Hoyt; still it would not be safe to bet on it.

Judge Stanton of Luzerne county is prompt to recognize that the real contest in Pennsylvania this year is with the Cameron ring and he accordingly urges the union of Democrats, Workingmen, Greenbackers and all others for its overthrow. As a representative of the labor element he is convinced that the organization to which he belongs can render no higher service to the State than by joining the movement for the defeat of the Cameron ring on the first occasion in which it openly and boldly challenges the suffrages of the people of Pennsylvania.

In regard to the Congressional nomination in the Centre, Clearfield district, a Republican correspondent writes to the Philadelphia *Press*:

> In Centre there are no less than four aspirants for Congress on the Democratic ticket. Ex-Governor Curtin, Hon. C. S. Alexander, Hon. H. P. Gray Meek, and Hon D. G Bush. Ex-Governor Curtin's prospects in the district seems to be better than any of the others; in the county, however, there is quite an opposition to him. Union county, since Dill has been nominated for Governor, will cast for Curtin and he will stump for Dill in return. Senator Wallace is solid for Curtin.

The Democratic County Convention at Erie on Monday nominated the following ticket: Assembly—City, John M. Kuhn; County, Alfred Short, Northeast; Moas Schluraff, Mill Creek; G. Gara Smith, Union City. Prothonotary, F. E. McLean, Union. City Register and Recorder, R G. Hunter, Erie. District Attorney, F. W. Grant, Erie. County Commissioner, L Tilden, Leboeuf. Coroner, John Walsh, Erie. Congressional Conferees, William Henry, D. R. Beck, Erie; Fred. Stanford, Corry; J. N. Taylor, Girard; R. H. Arbuckle, Mill Creek. The Convention indorsed George A. Allen, Esq., of Erie, for Congress.

## PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Ex-Governor Cox, of Ohio, declines to be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

Paris authority says Patti will not press her suit to have her marriage nullified.

Theresa, the Parisian vocalist, is to be married to a French actor, M. Raoul Donval.

Mme. Anna Bishop arrived from Europe last week. She is now nearly seventy-five years of age.

Mrs. Scott-Sidons is in Australia. The Melbourne papers report very bad business at all of the theatres.

Mr. Joe Jefferson has been delighting the Californians. Harrigan and Hart are also in San Francisco.

Miss Maria Mitchell is going to Denver to see the eclipse on the 29th. Mr. Edison is likewise expected there.

French squirt on the Exhibition: "Rare plants—a gentleman seeks the Upas tree to give his mother-in-law a seat under it."

Walt. Whitman, for the good of his now weak and paralytic frame, treats himself to protracted sun-baths and rubbing.

The distribution of prizes in the Paris Salon is announced. This year the Americans get nothing, and sculptors secure the three chief awards.

An Indiana preacher made use of the expression "the iconclastic segregate of sin," last Sunday, and has already received a call to a congregational Church in Boston.

Half of the newspapers of Louisiana, including some which wield a strong influence, are advocating the framing and adoption of a new constitution for the State.

A large cartoon in a french paper represents a pyramid of skulls surmounted by a table at which are seated the members of the Berlin Congress. "The Crowning of the Edifice" it is called.

Professor Edison is still confident that the noise on the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad can be materially diminished. His experiments on the subject will be finished in a short time.

When General Butler hears that Kearney, the California Communist, is coming East to assist him in his gubernatorial canvass in Massachusetts, he will probably request him to remain at home.

At the one hundredth representation of "The Chimes of Normandy" at the London Folly, the manager and performers sent to Robert Planquette, the composer, a service in silver, accompanied by a letter.

A number of the mechanics sent out by the Baldwin Locomotive works of Philadelphia to set up the engines built for the Russian Government have returned. They had a pleasant time of it, and astonished the natives not a little by their cleverness at handling tools.

Ex-Governor Seymour uses at his writing table, at Deerfield, the chair which long held Daniel Webster. He is the possessor also of a clock three hundred years old, which was owned by General Schuyler, and had a place in the room occupied by Burgoyne after the surrender of Saratoga.

Mr. Charles E. Stowe, son of Professor Stowe and Harriet Beecher Stowe, was lately licensed at Hartford to preach, by the Congregational Association. The Rev. Mr. Stowe was graduated at Harvard, and after a course of theology in this country, spent two years abroad, principally at Bonn.

Mr. John Jones, of Quebec, the rejected lover of Mrs. Van Novious, now Mrs. Griffiths, and also plaintiff in the Jones-Griffiths aggravated assault case, has entered an action of $50,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage against Mrs Griffiths, who has sailed for Paris on her bridal tour, from New York.

George Fawcett Rowe will take the field next season with a traveling company, organized and managed by himself, under the name of the Dickens Comedy Company. He will present plays based on the works of Dickens, and will act "Micawber," "Silas Wegg," "Alfred Jingle," and other eccentric and humorous characters.

These figures show how London has grown in the twenty years since the first great Exhibition:

| | 1851. | 1871. |
|---|---|---|
| Inhabited houses.... | 306,086 | 419,642 |
| Inhabitants.......... | 2,363,405 | 3,266,987 |

In the twenty years ending in 1876 the total rateable annual value of property has increased from £11,283,663 to £23,111,313.

New York *Herald*: The Republican journals which have contended that the Potter investigation could not possibly find out anything for which they might blush have suddenly become less ready with their sneers. This is a pretty strong negative evidence that they recognize the damage inflicted on the reputation of the party and of some of its leaders.

The estate of the late Dr. Ayer, who puked and purged the American people to such excellent purpose for thirty years, foots up between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. Under the graceful manipulations of about seven talented lawyers that colossal fortune will shrink so that it can be carried in the corner of a gingham handkerchief in a year from now.

Miss Genevieve Ward, the American actress, who for several years has been astonishing theatre goers in Europe, returned to New York on Saturday. Miss Ward is a native of New York, and a descendant of one of the old families of the Metropolis. Her grandfather on her mother's side, Hon. Gideon Lee, was one of the early Mayors of the city. She appears in September as Jane Shore.

Modjeska opens her season at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, September 16; John T. Raymond, Olympic, St. Louis, September 2; Fanny Davenport, Union Square Theatre, August 12; J. C. Williamson and Maggie Moore, Grand Opera House, New York, in October; Hess Troupe, Baltimore, September 30; F. S. Chaufrau, Boston Theatre, September 16; Oliver Doud Byron, McVicker's, Chicago, September 9; Lawrence Barrett, Detroit, September 16; Lotta, New York Park, September 30.

Gilmore and his band are having an unquestionable success in Paris. His first concert at the Trocadero is highly praised, especially the conscientiousness and precision of the instrumentalists and the excellence of the soloists. The band played in an intermede at the Theatre Bouffe on the same evening. *Figaro* says that the performance was remarkable for precision, and that it created great enthusiasm among the audience. The Paris *Journal* confirms this appreciation and says their success was immense.

## BEACONSFIELD'S TRIUMPH

### Secret Treaty Formed Between England and Turkey.

### England Obtains Possession of the Island of Cyprus.

### Which Gives Her Absolute Control of the Euphrates Valley.

### This Action Made Independent of the Congress.

### What Shall be Done With Batoum Still Undecided.

#### BEACONSFIELD'S LATEST.

DEFENSIVE TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND TURKEY FORMED.

LONDON, July 8.—A special from Berlin to the *Daily Telegram* says: "England and Turkey have concluded a defensive treaty. England occupies Cyprus immediately and guarantees the integrity of Asiatic Turkey. This defensive treaty does not necessarily come within the scope of the deliberations of the Congress. It is an independent contract between the Powers concerned, the validity of which could not be called in question except at the cost of war. The arrangement will, however, be announced to the Congress to-day. The position of Cyprus will give England absolute control over the Euphrates valley. A line of railway, having this object in view, is to be constructed. No further Russian encroachments in this direction will be possible. So far as Asia is concerned, England and Turkey will practically form one power."

Official correspondence in relation to the occupation of the island of Cyprus has been made public.

Lord Salisbury, writing to Minister Layard, May 30, explains the necessity of an arrangement to counteract the influence in the direction of disintegration, which mere possession by Russia of Batoum and fortresses north of Ayrares would exercise on the population of Turkey, even if it should be certain that those places would not become the base from which emissaries of intrigue could issue, to be followed in due course by invading armies.

#### BASIS OF THE TREATY:

The following are the features of the convention between Great Britain and Turkey: It is stipulated that if Batoum, Kars and Ardahan are retained by Russia, and if an attempt is made at any time to annex any portion of the Sultan's territory in Asia not ceded by the definitive treaty of peace, Great Britain engages to join the Sultan in defending his territory by force of arms. The Sultan, in return, promises to introduce the necessary reforms to be agreed upon later. In order to enable Great Britain to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, the Sultan consents to assign the island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by Great Britain, who agrees to pay the Porte the present excess of the island's revenue over its expenditure. Finally, Great Britain engages to evacuate the island and terminate the Convention if Russia restores Batoum, Kars and Ardahan to Turkey. The Convention is to be ratified within a month.

#### ON TO CYPRUS.

The *Times*, in a leading editorial, remarks that the British troops are now doubtless on their way to Cyprus, and the occupation of the island is at this moment being carried into effect.

The *Post* states in official form that Sir Garnet Woolsley will start for Cyprus in a few days, and will take with him the Indian contingent.

#### THE SESSION YESTERDAY.

BERLIN, July 6.—The Congress was in session to-day four hours.

The *Agence Russe* says a compromise appears to have been reached in private interviews in regard to the claims of the Lazis.

#### PERSIA GETS A SLICE.

It appears that the Congress was occupied yesterday with minor questions. It endorsed the cession of the province of Kotour to Persia and decided that the Powers should periodically receive reports on the condition of Armenians. It settled the Servian boundary question allotting Pirot to Servia and referred the details of the Roumelian boundary question to a commission to act on the spot.

### THE PROBLEM SOLVERS.

BATOUM'S FUTURE SETTLED.

BERLIN, July 8.—The Congress, in to-day's sitting, disposed of several additional frontier questions of a minor character, and arrived at a satisfactory settlement relative to Batoum. The report is confirmed that the raising of fortifications of Batoum has not been formally broached in the Congress. It is stated that a special understanding will be entered into on this subject. The question as to fortifications on the land side will not be discussed, so that in that respect Russia will be unrestricted. It is declared in high Russian circles that this settlement of the Batoum question was arranged at a private interview between Lord Beaconsfield and Prince Gortschakoff this morning. The settlement leaves the Lazi territory under Turkish control.

BERLIN, July 9.—It is believed the Congress decided that while Russia receives Batoum as a free port, the territory principally inhabited by Lazis is excepted from Russian control. In return for this conclusion, the British plenipotentiaries accepted the substitution of the expression, "essentially commercial," instead of "exclusively commercial," as applied to Batoum.

### THE ANGLO-TURKISH ALLIANCE.

ENGLISH RATIFICATION EFFECTED SOME TIME AGO.

LONDON, July 9.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, the Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in answer to a question of William Edward Foster (Liberal), said the English ratification of the convention with Turkey was sent to Constantinople some time ago, and everything is settled.

#### VIEWS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The London newspapers excepting the *Daily News* comment favorably on the Anglo-Turkish treaty.

The *Times* says: "Although the transformation of Batoum into a free port is a valuable guarantee for commercial interests which would otherwise be threatened, Russia has successfully insisted on the retention of her more than important conquests in Armenia. Lord Salisbury argues that this successful conquest will have a dangerous tendency, and create a sense of instability of the Ottoman power throughout Syria, Asia Minor and Mesopotamia." In plain words, the *Times* says, "the Czar would begin to be recognized as the natural heir of the Sultan. Lord Salisbury continues: 'It is impossible for Her Majesty's government to accept, without making an effort to avert the effect which such a state of feeling would produce upon regions whose political condition deeply concerns the Oriental interests of Great Britain.' "This sentence," adds the *Times*, "contains the turning point of the ministerial policy and upon agreement or disagreement with the conviction it expresses must depend the judgment of the country upon a measure now announced It is by no means an easy question, whether it be worth our while to undertake the vast responsibility for the purpose of excluding Russia from Asia Minor and the Euphrates valley. It must be decided on the balance of conflicting considerations, and of this balance the best practicable test is the settled opinion of the country at large. But of that there can be little doubt, and the inevitable conclusion is that if Russia should be allowed further opportunity to encroach upon the Ottoman power in Asia, we should feel it an imperative necessity to interfere. But this being the case, it is certainly common prudence to adopt at once the measures which will render such encroachments obviously impracticable. If we mean to stay the advance of Russia in the end, we shall act with but common prudence in checking her at the outset. This can only be done by guaranteeing on our own authority the integrity of the dominions of the Sultan in Asia as left by the treaty of Berlin."

The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent says: "The first impressions among leading men are that the Government will deem it necessary to appeal to the country. That incident will dazzle the constituencies, and that the Premier will take advantage of the effect to renew his lease of office. The fact that Turkey does not part with her sovereignty over Cyprus will render it more difficult for the opposition to challenge the policy of the Government. That it will be challenged there can be no question, though as yet there is no sign of a movement on the front opposition bench. To make England, responsible for Turkish good behavior is, however, so fraught with danger, and is such a reversal of our policy of non-intervention, that we may count upon a severe struggle between the two great political parties, which will itself afford justification for that dissolution which Lord Beaconsfield so ardently desires."

#### THE FEELING IN GERMANY.

A Berlin correspondent says: "Considerable sensation is created here by the news of the Anglo-Turkish alliance and the cession of Cyprus. There is a feeling that the Oriental question has entered upon a new and decisive stage, and that the remodeling process will continue after the Berlin meeting is over. Some diplomatists have no hesitation in saying that the European and African domains of the Porte are less likely to remain in *statu quo* for protection specially awarded to the Levant. The first move, it is thought, will be made by the Roman Catholic Albanians on the confines of Bosnia and Herzegovina, who desire to be incorporated by Austria. In such case Italy is expected to occupy Albania and to offer to exchange it for South Tyrol. No little curiosity is felt respecting the action of France and Russia in the immediate future."

### THE TASK CONCLUDED.

READING OF THE TEXT OF THE TREATY COMMENCED.

BERLIN, July 10.—The Congress to-day ratified Committees of Arrangements in regard to Batoum, and disposed of several questions of detail. The material portion of the work of the Congress being herewith concluded, the reading of the text of the treaty of peace was commenced. A great portion of it was read and agreed to. The Anglo-Turkish Convention was not mentioned. Lord Beaconsfield was absent, suffering from sore throat.

LONDON, July 10.—A telegram from Vienna announces a commercial and railway convention between Austria and Servia was signed on Tuesday. This agreement is made in view of the approaching occupation of Bosnia. The Austrian naval reserves will shortly be summoned, and officers have already been ordered to join their ships.

### THE ANGLO-TURKISH TREATY.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN VIEWS ON ITS CONSUMMATION.

LONDON, July 10.—Beaconsfield's *coup* has thrown into the shade all other topics The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says: "When the Anglo-Turkish Convention was first announced there, English diplomacy enjoyed a prestige such as it has not enjoyed for a long time, but later some dissentient voices were heard. The *coup*, said some, is undoubtedly clever, but it is questioned whether, in the long run, it will redound to the honor and interest of England. Others still speak of the event with unqualified admiration."

The Vienna *Presse* says: "We cannot but hail with sincere satisfaction this victory, won without bloodshed by English policy over the Eastern question, for the existence of Turkey, so frail when she herself is her sole support, will, under the energetic protection of England, be able to be maintained for years."

The majority of Vienna papers speak in the same friendly tone.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent represents public opinion there as about equally divided, while the press comments are very conflicting. Some critics say France ought to be satisfied, as it is now shown England has no designs on Egypt, while others declare that England virtually has possession of Egypt in securing Cyprus.

The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent says: "Official Liberals will not directly challenge the policy of the Government, but will criticise it and may even propose a resolution, but in any case the effect will be to throw the responsibility on the Government to find fault with them for the surprise and to bring into prominence limitless obligations in which the country is involved. The most remarkable feature of the situation is the doubtful view held of this stroke of policy by the Conservative party. They regard it as necessary by the result of the late campaign, but many look upon it as a necessary evil. As a party, they feel heavily the responsibility cast upon them."

The same correspondent says: "The system upon which Asia Minor is to be administered will be generally based on the Indian practice of residents or agents. These representatives of the English Government will be placed in most of the pashaliks for the purpose of watching and reporting on the local administration, but will have no administrative powers. The Ambassador at Constantinople will act on the information they supply, and the machinery to enforce what may be deemed requisite for the good of the government of the country will be manipulated by the Porte. In order that the demands of the English Ambassador may receive needful material support, there will be a large garrison fixed in Cyprus. But for the objection of France, British occupation would have been not in Cyprus but in one or more towns on the mainland. I have reason for saying the Anglo-Turkish Convention was considerably modified out of deference to the views of the French government, and that over and above the Convention there is an arrangement by which the interest of France in Syria are guarded from interference.

### TURKEY.

MORE BARBARITIES PERPETRATED BY RUSSIANS AND BULGARIANS.

LONDON, July 10.—A Constantinople dispatch says: "Mr. Fawcett, returned from Lagos, reports intense suffering among the population south of the Rhodope mountains. He enumerates the horrors perpetrated by the Bulgarians and Cossacks, and sometimes by the regular Russian troops, whose design seems to be the extermination and dispersion of Mussulmans and Christians favorable to them. In the Domodea district, fifty-three villages have been plundered and burned by the Russian and Bulgarian troops. Within two months twenty-three villages have been equally laid waste and burned in the district of Haskieves, and in the Philippopolis district twelve villages have been burnt. In numerous villages there has been wanton destruction attended by deeds of unheard-of barbarity. Cases of men and women deliberately burned alive have been frequent. The violation of the young has also been very frequent. Nothing more horrible than the particulars of this report can be imagined. Its veracity rests upon the official authority of one of the most respected of Her Majesty's servants, and of men employed by him, and upon his conviction of their perfect trustworthiness. Fawcett intends to lay his report before the English, American and French Ambassadors with a view of sending out a commission of inquiry to the spot, and endeavor to put an end to these excesses, which disgrace humanity."

### GERMANY.

HOEDEL SENTENCED TO BE EXECUTED.

BERLIN, July 10.—Hoedel was arraigned to-day on a charge of attempting the life of the Emperor. He plead not guilty, maintaining that he only attempted to commit suicide. Thirty witnesses, however, testified that he aimed at the Emperor. He was sentenced to death.

Later—Hoedel was sentenced to be beheaded. His demeanor was insolent and defiant. He continued to smile even after the sentence had been pronounced. Numerous witnesses swore to his Socialistic principles and threats against the Emperor.

#### GENERAL NOTES.

A Berlin correspondent of *Montags Post* of Vienna, frequently the mouthpiece of Bismarck, says the downfall of Turkey is now unavoidable, in consequence of the influx of Western ideas.

## INDIANS THRICE DEFEATED

### Gen. Howard Attacks and Routs Them at Butler Creek.

### His Loss 15 Wounded—The Enemy's Loss Unknown.

#### HOWARD ROUTS THE INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—A dispatch received at the army headquarters here from General Howard, dated Head of Birch Creek, July 8, says he found the Indians in force on a height near the head of Butler Creek. He advanced two columns, one under Throckmorton, consisting of two companies of artillery and one of infantry and a few volunteers and the other under Bernard, consisting of seven companies of cavalry and twenty of Robbins' scouts General Howard accompanied the latter column. Bernard's scouts notified him of the vicinity of the Hostiles, when the cavalry moved forward at a trot over Three Foot Hills, each over a mile in ascent. The Indians were strongly posted on a rocky crest. One company left with the pack train, the others deployed, and advanced handsomely under a heavy fire.

#### THE DEFEAT COMPLETE.

The ascent is described as steeper than that of Missionary Ridge, but not a man broke ranks, though several saddles were emptied and many horses killed. The enemy were driven from their position to another height in the rear of a greater elevation, and crowned with natural defences of lava rocks.

#### RAPID PURSUIT OF FLYING INDIANS.

In twenty minutes this position was also stormed from different sides at once, and a rapid pursuit commenced of the flying Indians, who abandoned their horses, provisions, ammunition and camp material. The Hostiles made for the thick timber covering the blue ridge, and made another stand, but were again dislodged, and pushed four or five miles further in the mountains.

The rough country and great exhaustion of the men and horses caused a cessation of the pursuit for to-day. In this engagement five enlisted men were wounded and about twenty horses killed. It is impossible to state the loss of the enemy. Their women and children and best horses were moved before the fight began, apparently in the direction of Grand Ronde, and the Hostiles fled in that direction. The officers and men behaved in the best possible manner throughout the affair.

#### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The following is from Umatilla, dated the 9th instant: "A letter received from Pendleton, July 8th, by Governor Chadwick, says General Howard attacked the Indians at Beasley Mill. The Hostiles were about four hundred strong. Howard repulsed them three times, and is still fighting. He captured four to five hundred head of stock, together with provisions and ammunition. Fifteen were wounded, two mortally."

A Portland dispatch just received here from Wallula, under date of the 9th, says: "Yesterday afternoon just after the passage of a train from Walla Walla to this place, a band of sixty Indians crossed the railroad about six miles from this place, all well armed. They professed great friendship for the whites, and claimed to be Moses' Indians sent to aid in fighting the Hostiles But few people here believe their story, and think them some of Moses' restless spirits going to join the Hostiles. To-night some five or six families arrived from the lower Yakuna, having been notified by the friendly Indians to leave the country, as the Hostiles were expected to cross Columbia and raid the whole region."

### Conkling's War Record.

[New York World.]

Shortly after the fall of Fort Sumpter a meeting to raise volunteers was held at Utica. Congressman Conkling was present, full of oratory for the impending struggle, and his periods glowed like hot shot; so he soon had all the farmers blazing like the fiery pow of witness Anderson. One after another they arose, pledging sons and grandsons to the good cause. Mr. Conkling seemed to be acting as a sort of inspired auctioneer. "Are there any more," cried he. Then arose Mr. Rutgers B. Miller, into whose family the orator had married. "I, too," said that Democratic wag, with a very solemn face, "I, too, have an offering to make on the altar of my country. Like so many of the aged patriots before me, I cannot go myself, and I regret it, but I also have a substitute. There is no son or grandson I can dedicate, but—but I feely offer my brother-in-law, Mr. Roscoe Conkling, to the great emergency. Take him"—but the peroration was lost in an earthquake of laughter. But for this ill-natured speech who can doubt that Mr. Conkling would have gone to the war and become as distinguished as General Butler or Generl Garfield?

THE English Government has subscribed for one hundred and fifty volumes of the "Polaris Artic Expedition Report," which is furnished by subscription by the public printer at a trifle more than the cost of its printing, engraving and binding.

**The Fresh Fragrance** of Sozodont, renders it the most agreeable article ever used as a tooth wash. It has none of the acrid properties of the astringent tooth powders, and instead of contracting the gums, it renders them firm and elastic.

Breakage is immaterial if you have Spalding's Glue at hand. TTS

## POLITICAL.

### The Campaign Opened in Washington, Pa.

### Able Speech Delivered by General George W. Morgan.

### Corruptions of the Republican Party Pointedly Brought Out.

### Remedies Proposed to Relieve the Distressed Condition of the Country.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post ]

WASHINGTON, PA., July 8.—Notwithstanding the extreme heat, quite a large assemblage of all classes of citizens, the merchant, the professional man, the laborer and the farmer greeted Gen. Geo. W. Morgan in the Town Hall to-night.

Maj. Workman called the meeting to order at eight o'clock, and suggested John D. Braden, Esq., as the presiding officer. Mr. Braden, in a few well chosen words, introduced the distinguished speaker.

#### SPEECH OF GEN. MORGAN.

Before proceeding with the body of his address, the General stated that he had broken an engagement to be in Cleveland to-night, in order that he might address his old townsmen on the momentous issue of the hour. He commenced by stating that the present is one of the strangest epochs in the history of the Republic. The country is now teeming with such harvests as the people never knew before, and yet we have one million honest, hard working people in a state of starvation. Yet it would be candid to say that the people differ as to the causes which have brought the misery, famine and crime upon the land.

#### THE DEPRESSION OF THE TIMES.

What was the condition of the country at the close of the war? Never was such a business prosperity known. How is it now? The merchants and their clerks are found asleep for lack of customers. Truth and decency demand that we should point out the causes and present a remedy for the unparallelled destitution in our country. The speaker said he had bold charges to make. He had recently visited Pittsburgh, and had never before witnessed such dull times as prevailed there, and the same sad story comes from all quarters. The leaders of the Republican party say that too much money and over production caused the present distress. The Democrats claim that there is too little money and too little consumption. In 1865 the men in power put in circulation twenty-two hundred millions of what was received as money, that which bought and sold everything in the land. The amount was too large. Who issued it? In his charges against the Republican party, the speaker said, he is sustained by the government financial report from 1861 to the present.

#### EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The war could have been carried on without the accumulation of the enormous bonded debt we labor under. It was necessary to have money, and it should have been raised by taxation. The people were patriotic and would have paid the taxes had they been called upon so to do. If it were true that the Republican party created this enormous debt unnecessarily, and thereby entailed the present great suffering, they should be driven from power at once. During the war that party levied peace taxes, and when peace was restored they levied war taxes. Had the Government resorted to taxation, the war could have been carried on successfully and at its close, there need not have been one dollar of a bonded debt against the United States. There was a class who believed that a national debt was a national blessing.

#### BAD FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.

The volume of currency has been contracted from fifty-five dollars per head to fifteen dollars. At the close of the war, one hundred bushels of wheat would buy a $250 bond. Now, they will not purchase a hundred dollar bond. It was the policy of contraction that had paralyzed the industries of the country, filled the prisons and poor houses, started a myriad of tramps through the land and bewildered the people.

#### PROGRAMME OF THE DEMOCRACY.

What do the Democrats propose to do? They intend to add to the money side of the scale and give to labor its reward. The five-twenty bonds should be paid according to the spirit of the law which created them. The act of March 14, 1869, undertook to construe a law passed by a previous Congress, and addition to being void, was a stupendous fraud. The Republican leaders say to those who scarcely eat meat once a week, "eat less meat," and to those who are only half clothed, "wear less clothing; you must economize."

The rise of new parties is not surprising. It only shows that the people are at sea, having lost confidence in their leaders

#### WISE COUNSEL TO WORKINGMEN.

The speaker very eloquently counselled workingmen of all parties to cast aside their prejudices and join the grand old Democratic party, which had battled for many years for their rights. The General said that making greenback speeches was no new thing to him. He had upheld the same doctrine he advocated to-night since 1865, and as God left him a mind to think, a tongue to talk and a will to act, he intended to continue to speak.

The address occupied one hour and a half in its delivery, and was frequently interrupted by the applause of the unwearied audience. A. H.

DETROIT, MICH., July 10.—The Democratic State Convention met at the Opera House at Lansing, at noon to-day. The Convention was called to order by Don M. Dickinson, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Dr. Foster Pratt was chosen temporary chairman. After the transaction of the customary routine work the Convention took a recess until 2:30.

On reassembling, the Convention effected a permanent organization by re-electing Dr. Foster Pratt permanent chairman.

#### THE TICKET NOMINATED.

The following State officers were nominated:

For Governor—Orlando M. Barnes.

For Lieutenant Governor—A. P. Swineford of Marquette.

For Treasurer—Alexander McFarlan of Genessee.

For Secretary of State—George H. Murdock of Berrien.

For Auditor General—W. J. B. Schermerhorn of Lenaville.

For Commissioner of the State Land Office—George H. Lord of Bay.

For Attorney General—A. B. Morse of Ionia.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Z. Truesdale.

For Member of the Board of Education—E. F. Uhl of Grand Rapids.

For Chairman of the State Central Committee—Wm. B. Moran of Detroit.

The Convention adjourned at 6 o'clock.

#### MISSOURI DEMOCRATS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—The Democratic State Convention met at Jefferson City at 11 A. M., General John A. Hockaday acting as temporary chairman, who, in a brief address, endorsed the policy of paying the National bonds in greenbacks and giving the country less bonds and more greenbacks. The usual committees were appointed, and the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

The Convention reassembled at two P. M., but none of the committees being ready to report, several of the delegates called on made brief speeches, among them ex-Governor Woodson, who, among other thing, said: "The man whom the Democrats had elected to the Presidency, when the crisis came, proved himself unequal to the contest, and if he had the courage of Wade Hampton of South Carolina, and had stated to the people of the United States you have elected me to the first office in your gift, and by the Eternal God I will be President, he now would be President."

James O. Broadhead of St. Louis was elected Permanent President with Vice Presidents from each Congressional district. A. A. Lesseur was chosen Secretary with five assistants.

A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed, and during their absence several more speeches were made, principally on the financial question.

#### THE TICKET CHOSEN.

The following ticket was then nominated:

Judge of the Supreme Court—Elijah Norton.

Register of Lands—J. E. McHenry.

State Superintendent of Public Schools—R. D. Shannon.

Railroad Commissioner—A. M. Sevier.

The three first named are present incumbents.

The Convention then adjourned.

## ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION.

### A Young Lady Seized in Her Own Parlor.

### Chloroformed and Stripped of Her Clothing by Two Masked Men.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Miss Louise E. Heuser, an attractive Brooklyn girl, seventeen years old, was the victim of a dastardly outrage at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. Hasbrook, in Milton, on the Hudson, on the evening of July 4th. Her relations were absent in an adjoining town, and she had spent the evening with a lawn party at a neighbor's house. She returned home at ten o'clock, went into the parlor, and sat down to the piano. She sounded three or four notes, and, as she was making up her mind what to play, she heard a footstep behind her. Turning about, she saw a tall, thin man, dressed in dark clothes, with a thick black cloth mask covering his face.

The scoundrel attempted to seize her, but she eluded his grasp and made for the window. The fellow chased her about the room and out into the hall, where a shorter man stood holding the inside knob of the hall door. On seeing her he let go the knob and rushed to the other's aid, exclaiming: "Catch her, Jack, or she'll scream." Then the two thrust a sponge containing chloroform to her nose and mouth, and she sank senseless in their arms. The rest was comparatively easy. The wretches stripped the defenseless girl, leaving on one garment only, and threw her clothing through the open door into the parlor. Then a noise was heard as of some one opening the garden gate, and the two fled, leaving Louise uninjured, but still senseless on the floor. Her feet were against the door, and the caller, who was Mr. Charles H. Conner, found some difficulty in getting the door open. When he did open it, and realized what had happened, a shout went up which summoned many villagers to the spot. Without waiting for aid, Mr. Conner wrapped a table-cover over the inanimate girl, carried her up stairs and laid her on the bed.

Mrs. Conner, Mrs. Townsend and other neighbors did everything in their power for Louise's comfort, and by the aid of restoratives and prompt medical assistance she revived. An ordinary physician's sponge, cut in two, so as to completely cover her nose and mouth, was found tied over her face with two strips torn from a towel which hung in her bedroom.

When first found the body was almost cold. On reviving she sighed deeply, and pressed her hands to her head as though in deep pain. Then she opened her eyes, which were fixed and glassy, and stared in a horror stricken way about her. Mr. Connor, who was the first to enter the house, says he is positive that he heard the steps of two men as they crossed the tin roof of the extension in the rear. Their entrance and exit was made through a second-story window opening on the roof, and which had been left unclosed on account of the hot weather. Who the men were is still a mystery, although they betrayed a knowledge of the premises unusual to strangers. Miss Houser says that they were were well dressed, and that the hands of the tall man, who seized her first, were as soft as a woman's.

Drs. Hasbrook and Gedney are emphatic in their testimony that the young lady suffered no harm at the hands of the scoundrels beyond the indignity to which she was submitted in being stripped and chloroformed. The news of the outrage spread like wildfire, and a thorough search was made for the perpetrators, but without success. Patrols of excited citizens scoured the neighboring country, and every effort was made to find the two men described by Miss Houser and the Misses Lefevre. No arrests had been made up to a late hour last night.

## SHOCKING SUICIDE.

### A Woman Saturates Her Clothes With Coal Oil and Applies a Match.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—Mrs. Dr. Allyne Maynard committed suicide yesterday afternoon, by saturating her clothes with coal oil and then setting fire to them. For about eighteen months she had been subject to melancholy and insanity. Not far from two years ago, while traveling in Italy, with her husband, she was stricken down with fever and was confined to her bed for months. The disease left her with a sound body but an impaired brain. She returned home, but soon after arriving was seized with the idea that she must take her life in such a way as not to disfigure her person. She was placed in several asylums, and the treatment of the most skillful physicians secured, but there was little or no change for the better. The husband finally brought her home again and secured two experienced nurses to watch and care for her. To do this the better the insane woman was taken to the house on Hough avenue, of the principal nurse, Mrs. Jackson. Here the husband also took up his quarters. At times Mrs. Maynard would appear much improved, and once or twice her condition was such that she was left alone, but whenever this was done she would try to steal away. Last spring she thus disappeared, and was gone till late at night before found. Yesterday the deceased appeared rather more cheerful than usual; she was sitting in her chair, apparently asleep, when both nurses left her alone in the room. They returned in a couple of minutes to find her wrapped in a sheet of flames, and apparently endeavoring to drink in the fire. This was soon extinguished, but not till Mrs. Maynard was so badly burned that she died in fifteen minutes.

The deceased was forty-two years old, was a native of Cleveland, and, till her foreign illness, was one of the most intelligent ladies in the city. She was highly educated, and a member of one of the first families here.

## AT FEVER HEAT.

### The Excitement at Montreal Unprecedented.

### Rumors Afloat That the Procession Will be Attacked.

### The City One Vast Military Camp.

### Special Constables Sworn in in Large Numbers.

MONTREAL, July 10.—All the city corps are ordered to be under arms at 7:30 A. M. on Friday. A canvass was put up on the Lacrosse grounds this afternoon. Guards on all the armories were doubled to night. Until the arrival of Lieut. Gen. Smyth, the disposition of troops will not be known. The Chief of Police proposes to employ the whole force on the 12th in keeping the streets clear of crowds, and dispersing gatherings wherever found. The hospital authorities made ample provisions for treating any parties that may be brought there on the 12th. A ward is specially set apart for this purpose. The police received information of a large number of thieves and rogues of every description in the city awaiting their opportunity. Many large manufacturers posted up notices in their establishments, notifying the employes if they absent themselves on Friday without leave, they will be instantly dismissed.

#### SPECIAL CONSTABLES SWORN IN.

The Clerk of the Peace to-day swore in ninety men employed at the Grand Trunk Railroad station and works as special constables. The police magistrates received numerous applications from employes of a large firm to be sworn as special constables for the protection of employers' property. Large numbers of people applied to-day to the police magistrates under the Blake act to obtain a license to carry arms. Through the omission of the government to appoint commissioners to grant such licenses, the applications were not granted.

#### UGLY RUMORS AFLOAT.

Many rumors are afloat as to the mischief threatened on the 12th. It is said that quarrymen from St. Jean Baptiste village, and laborers from St. Henri and other villages round the city intend joining the forces with city roughs in setting up a barricade on Victoria square and impede the passage of the procession. Also, it is asserted, a plot exists to burn Orange Hall and the Presbyterian Church, where it is contemplated to hold commemorative services.

#### CATHOLIC CLERGY FAVOR LAW AND ORDER.

It is stated the Catholic clergy and influential Irish citizens are about to join in issuing a proclamation enjoining co-religionists not to interfere with the Orange procession, but remain peacefully at home or at work.

The bill to abolish party processions, which is being put through the Quebec Legislature, is not yet read a third time. As it has also to pass the Legislative Council and receive the Lieutenant Governor's sanction, there is a possibility of it not becoming a law before the 12th.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation that will appear in the morning, protesting against a large body of military being brought in from the outside at great expense to the city, and advising all peaceable people to stay at home on the 12th, and not interfere with the procession.

Irish Catholic societies received legal advice this evening from four of the most eminent lawyers of the city to the effect that the Orange body was illegal, and that the Mayor has power to stop the procession. The executive officers of those societies are in session considering the action which should be taken on this advice, and a large crowd outside awaits the result. The Mayor has given his assurance that he will not interfere with the procession.

#### MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Battery A., from Kingston, arrived to-night, and is camped on La Crosse grounds. Sir Selby Smyth is also here.

QUEBEC, July 10.—B battery, under command of Col. Strange left this evening by boat for Montreal, They were hissed on embarking and a slight rush was made on them by the crowd at the boat when they were ordered to load with ball cartridge.

#### ANOTHER MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting of about 2,000 Roman Catholics was held this evening on Durham Terrace, the greater part being composed of Irishmen from the Coves, who marched up town in a procession firing pistols, and headed by the Diamond Harbor fife and drum band. A series of resolutions were adopted endorsing the action taken by Mayor Beaudry in Montreal, and naming a deputation to confer with the Government regarding the bill to prohibit party processions. The meeting though noisy was orderly. The deputation then interviewed Premier Joly, who said the bill would be read a third time to-morrow. They then withdrew and will report to the Irish Catholic Union to-morrow morning.

The Eighth and Ninth battalions received orders to be in readiness in case their services were required to-morrow, and a company of the Ninth is now under arms and on guard at Parliament House.

#### INCENDIARY THREATS.

It is reported by an evening paper that Parliament House would probably be burnt if Faillon's party procession bill was not adopted. This is not credited, though, in view of the excitement. Several rumors were current with reference to the probability of pillaging to-morrow by laborers out of work

## WASHINGTON.

### The Army Instructed as to the Nature of its Duties.

### Sherman Laboring to Effect Early Resumption of Specie Payments.

#### SHERMAN'S ORDER—THE ARMY NOT TO BE USED AS A POSSE COMITATUS.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—General Sherman, in a general order, invites the attention of all the officers of the army to the section in the Army Appropriation bill providing that "it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the army as a *posse comitatus*, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said force may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress."

The order contains the provision of the Constitution and acts of Congress, understood as intended to be excepted from the operation of the above section, and authorizing the employment of military forces for purposes of executing the laws, viz:

*First*—The fourth article of the Constitution declaring the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

*Second*—The Civil Rights law, (sections 1984, 1989 and 1991 of the Revised Statutes), which makes it lawful for the President to employ such a part of the land or naval forces, or of the militia, as may be necessary to aid in the execution of a judicial process, or as shall be necessary to prevent violation, and enforce the due execution of civil rights.

*Third*—The Elective Franchise law, (section 2002,) prohibiting the presence of troops near the polls, unless it be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, or keep the peace at the polls.

*Fourth*—The Indian laws, (sections 2150, 2151 and 2153 of the revised statutes,) which authorize the apprehension of every person who may be in the Indian country in violation of law, examination and seizure of stores, preventing introductions of persons or property into the Indian country contrary to law, and also for destroying or breaking up any distillery for manufacturing ardent spirits, set up within the Indian country.

*Fifth*—Section 2,460 of the Revised Statutes authorizing the President to employ military force to prevent felling, cutting down or other destruction of the timber of the United States in Florida, and to prevent the transportation or carrying away any such timber as may already be felled or cut down, and take such other and further measures as may be deemed advisable for the preservation of timber of the United States in Florida.

*Sixth*—Section 5,287 of the Revised Statutes makes it lawful for the President or such person as he shall empower for that purpose, to employ such a part of the land or naval forces of the United States or of the militia thereof as shall be necessary to to compel any foreign vessel to depart from the United States in all cases, which, by the laws of nations, or treaties of the United States she ought not to remain within the United States.

*Seventh*—Section 2597, of the Revised Statutes, which makes it lawful for the President, in case of insurrection in any State against the Government thereof, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth such a number of the militia of any other State or States which may be applied for, as he deems sufficient to suppress such insurrection, or on like application to employ for the same purposes such a part of the land or naval forces of the United States as he deems necessary; and sections 5298, 5299 and 5316, authorizing the President to employ troops to enforce the laws whenever by reason of unlawful obstruction, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, the execution of the laws is obstructed.

*Eighth*—Section 5,577, authorizing the President at his discretion, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to protect the rights of the discoverer of a guano island or of his widow, heirs, executors, administrators or assigns.

The order concludes as follows: "Officers of the army will not permit the use of troops under their command to aid the civil authorities as a *posse comitatus*, or in the execution of the laws, except as authorized in the foregoing enactments. When applications for the use of troops for these purposes are received, they must be forwarded through the military channel to the Adjutant General for the consideaation and action of the President."

#### SHERMAN'S ABSENCE EXPLAINED.

It is believed the visit of Secretary Sherman to New York has reference to the early resumption of specie payments, and it is known that there has been discussion among prominent Treasury officers here as to the propriety of soon paying out smaller gold coin. The visit of Treasurer Giffillan to New York is closely related with that of Secretary Sherman. The Secretary will probably be absent for some time.

#### SHERMAN ON THE GRIDDLE.

Secretary Sherman is very much disturbed at the way the Louisiana end of the investigation is going. The testimony doesn't appear to suit him. He expresses dissatisfaction with the way his case is being managed, and has requested Shellabarger to go down to New Orleans and take charge of his defense. Chairman Potter has forwarded to Sherman a reply to the latter's request that several hundred witnesses, whom he names, may be summoned to prove that there was intimidation and fraud in Louisiana. Potter reminds Sherman that the principal witnesses whom he asks for have already been summoned, including Weber, whose testimony has been taken, and that every other request of the Secretary has been granted, but the Committee have not yet decided to go into the question of intimidation, and he (Potter) does not think it germane or necessary. The allusion to Weber's testimony is a little rough in view of the facts. Weber was summoned at Sherman's instance as his witness. On his arrival Sherman and Shellabarger interviewed him, and undertook to "coach" him. Finding that Weber didn't "coach" worth a cent, and wasn't likely to give the kind of testimony wanted, they dropped him, and told him he might go home, but some of the Committee thought he might as well testify as long as he was here; so he stayed. It is a singular fact that every witness so far has been a Republican.

#### BEN BUTLER

evidently has designs on the Massachusetts Commonwealth. He is having printed, at his own expense, a large edition of his speech against the Halifax fishery award, the payment of which is not popular according to the New England notion, and is also widely distributing throughout New England his several financial speeches which accord with the greenback theory.

#### RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

still swelters in the White House, and will not take up his summer residence at the Soldiers' Home until after his return from his Ohio trip, which he expects to make the latter end of the present week. Meanwhile Dick Thompson is arranging a summer junket on a man-of-war, to inspect the navy yards along the Atlantic coast.

#### AN INCREASING DEMAND.

Nearly all of the four-and-half-per cent. bonds have been subscribed for, and the popular demand for four per cents. has been unexpectedly large and increasing latterly—subscriptions to the four per cent. loan have reached as high as a million and one-quarter in one day, while the average daily subscriptions have been equal to fully a half million during the past two months. The amount of work done in the division of loans in the Treasury Department has been unusually great, and a slight increase of the clerical force has been rendered necessary by the extensive transactions in Federal securities.

The English government has subscribed for 150 volumes of the Polaris Arctic expedition report.

#### PERSONAL POINTS.

General Thomas L. Chittenden, of the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, and his wife, who have been here for the past two years, have returned to their home in Kentucky. They will visit Hot Springs, Ark., in the fall.

On his return from Europe, Major W. P. Craighill will resume his duties in charge of the works for the improvement of the Kanawha river, in West Virginia, &c.

Major W. E. Merrill, whose leave of absence to go abroad has expired, will, upon his return from Europe, resume his former duties in charge of the works of the improvement on the Ohio, Monongahela and Little Kanawha rivers, and Engineer of the Fourteenth Light House district, which is temporarily in charge of Lieutenant F. A. Mahan.

Secretary Thompson and party, about fifty in number, left this morning on the Tallapoosa for the navy yards along the coast. They will go as far north as Halifax, and be absent six weeks.

# A Fearful Fourth!

## A School Pic-Nic Made a Scene of Death and Suffering.

## Twelve Persons Dead and Thirty Wounded.

### A Grove of Great Trees Leveled to the Ground.

Thursday was a sorry Fourth of July to this community. It seemed as if one accident treads upon another, until the accumulated trouble of years was to be gone through with on a day so hopeful of pleasure and patriotic congratulation.

The terrible storm which swept the city Thursday will long be remembered. It has carried death to many families in our midst, and will cause the recurrence of the day to be contemplated with fear. It has never been equaled since the great water spout of years ago in Butcher's Run when so many lives were lost, and was the greatest accident of that kind ever known in this country.

The storm hovered over the city from noon. Occasionally it would clear up for a few moments and then darken.

The heavy thunder seemed to take time about with the river valleys, now up the Monongahela and then up the Allegheny. The great heavy clouds moved about slowly, and what is rarely ever seen in the forked lightning, would streak down the sky in two or three places at once. The heavy thunder sounded in the central part of the city like distant cannonading.

At intervals the sun would show through the clouds and give a lurid glare to the whole heavens, whilst the heavy thumps of echoing thunder had a bewildering effect on even the coolest observer.

But withal its widespread threatening the fury of the storm was felt in a very narrow space, and concentrated its force in the locality which must for a long time be remembered.

The district up the Allegheny river within, say eight or ten miles from the city, has been subject to more storm centres, which brought destruction in their wake, than any other point outside the tropics.

The lightning was very sharp and continued for several hours. No less than twenty strikes are known of at this writing and that all confined to a radius of about twenty-five miles.

The centre of the two storms—for the whirlwind which swept Ross' Grove, near Sharpsburg, was at a different time than the flood of rain at Sandy Creek—was but a little distance apart.

### AT ROSS' GROVE.

The greatest loss of life was occasioned by the wind storm at Ross Grove, on the line of the West Penn Railroad, some seven miles from the city. The Sunday School of the German Lutbean church of Sharpsburg, the United Presbyterian Sunday School of Etna, and the Allegheny Gymnastic Club had picnics in different part of the ground. The Lutheran church occupied the Old Sugar Camp, between the railroad and the river, the United Presbyterian School the grove on the hill and the Gymnastic Club the grove on the west side of the road. The Lutheran church picnic was very largely attended, and every one seemed to be in the height of enjoyment, when the mutterings of distant thunder, and the massing of dark clouds interrupted the sports. It was then nearly three o'clock, and when the rain began to fall there was a general scampering to seek shelter under the mammoth maple trees, or in the covered wagons, of which there were many on the ground.

The large wagon of Mr. Reithmiller, of Sharpsburg, was filled with women and children, while a number of boys sought shelter under the vehicle. The storm increased in violence every moment, the wind became an irresistible tornado, and the rain, which poured down in solid columns, was accompanied by hail of unusual size. The women and children were almost crazed with fright, and the terrific peals of thunder, with the flashes of lightning added to their terror.

THE WIND CONTINUED TO INCREASE and the stately trees, which had withstood the storms of ages, were twisted like straws, lifted up by the roots, and fell crashing to the ground. Those who had sought shelter under the wide spreading branches were paralyzed with fear, and seemed utterly unable to escape from what threatened to be instant death. The large tree under which the Reithmiller wagon was standing, had stood the storm bravely up to this time, but a stroke of lightning splintered the grand trunk, and the wind lifted it from the roots and hurled it to the ground. It fell directly on the wagon filled with its precious load of humanity, and in an instant the vehicle was wrecked, and its occupants crushed to the earth. It was some moments before the terror-stricken crowd realized what had happened, the falling of other trees, and the wails of the injured being heard above the tempest. Then came heart-piercing cries from those in the wagon who had escaped instant death, and as the storm seemed to have suddenly expended its fury, a rush was made to extend relief. The huge tree was with difficulty removed, and when the covering of the wagon was cleared away, a sight was presented which caused the stoutest hearts to quail.

THE DEAD BODIES OF SEVEN persons were found, and beneath them, or wedged closely beside them, were a score or more of others, who were suffering intense agony in consequence of wounds. The scene around the wagon simply beggars description, and the shrieks of friends, as they saw the bodies lifted from the mass and laid carefully on the green swards brought tears to the eyes of all who were gathered about. Seven dead bodies were taken out, and also a number wounded.

The storm raged with terrible effect at Sandy Creek. It was almost as disastrous to life as at Ross' grove, while the damage to property and crops was very great. Nearly the whole of the village of Sandy Creek was made a wreck, the flood which rushed down the valley being from six to seven feet deep at some places.

### DEATH OF THE CONNERS.

A house occupied by Abner Conner and his wife was washed away. In it were Abner Conner, his wife, Ira Long, a man named Boyd, and a man whose name was not ascertained. They were all drowned. The bodies of Mr. Conner, Mrs. Conner and Long were recovered in the morning. It was the most terrible storm ever witnessed in that part of the country.

As if to increase the terror of the wounded and frightened people at Ross' Grove, who were almost struck dumb with the fierceness of the storm, which had hurled them from the platform, a stroke of vivid LIGHTNING STRUCK THE OIL WORKS, located almost directly opposite the theatre of the terrible loss of life above reported. In an incredible short space of time all the stills and tanks connected with the works were ablaze. Word was at once sent to the city, and an engine was dispatched by the Valley road to the scene of the conflagration. The fire raged for three hours before it was completely extinguished. The boiler house and all the stills and tanks of the refinery were destroyed, together with a large amount of oil stores in the latter. The loss was fully fifty thousand barrels of oil, together with the tanks and machinery.

### HOURS OF TERROR.

From three o'clock until four the storm raged in great fury. The whirlwind caught the massive trees, wrested them from the ground, and in a twinkling launched seven beings into eternity. These trees, five in number, stood among about twenty-five trees, sixty to seventy feet high and from three to five feet in diameter. The five uprooted occupied a circle of about forty feet of space, on level ground. The astonished people were gazing at the fire across the river, not having recovered from the fit of frenzy occasioned by the hail-storm of a few moments before, and the subsequent desolation of the lightning, when the hurricane struck them, and five of the gigantic trees, torn up at the roots, lay prostrate on the ground.

### DEATH IN REITHMILLER'S WAGON.

The wagon of Mr. Conrad Reithmiller, of Sharpsburg, was standing under the largest tree, which was over five feet in diameter. The end of the wagon was against the tree, which fell upon it lengthwise. There were twenty-five persons in the wagon and under the bed thereof, while others stood around it. The ground underneath the wagon seemed to be upheaved, and the big tree, lifted entirely out of the earth, made, so to speak, a leap, falling on the wagon, crushing the top, bed, running gears and one hind wheel to atoms, and imbedding the other wheels in the mud to the hubs. The ground was torn up, sand scattered in every direction, and a hole eight to ten feet in depth scooped out.

### HOW THE PREAGER BOYS WERE KILLED.

In another wagon, not far distant from that of Mr. Reithmiller, upwards of twenty persons had taken shelter, and of these three were killed. These were Willie Praeger and Herman Praeger, sons of Peter Praeger, of the Sharpsburg and Etna Savings Bank, and Miss Sophia Geutzman, a girl, aged about twenty years. Willie Praeger, who was eighteen years old, had his skull fractured, and Herman, aged nine years, who was caught under one of the heavy branches of the tree had his head flattened, and torn off, the brains having been scattered about the ground. The injury which caused the death of Miss Geutzman, was on the back of her head.

### PEOPLE RUNNING WITH AXES.

The boughs of the fallen trees interlaced and covered over 100 people. A wail of anguish, louder than the roar of the wind was now heard, and in the blinding torrent of rain, lightning flashes and darkness, the work of rescuing the injured was begun. What axes there were on the ground were speedily brought into use and messengers were dispatched for assistance. In a few moments a couple of dozen men and boys were engaged chopping off branches and boughs with a hearty will and extricating the injured and dead. Meantime the rain continued to fall in torrents, and soon the ground was covered with water to the depth of two or three inches.

### KILLED.

A list of the killed and wounded was immediately prepared, and was as follows:

Mrs. Conrad Reithmiller, forty years old, Sharpsburg.

Mrs. Reithmiller's child, one year old.

Willard Prager, fifteen years old.

Herman Prager, eight years old. (Both are sons of Mr. Peter Praeger, President of the Sharpsburg and Etna Savings Bank.)

Ludwig Waltz, eight years old; son of Rev. Charles Waltz, pastor of the church at Sharpsburg.

Sophia Schindelman, eighteen years old, Sharpsburg.

Mrs. Stoepner, forty years old, Etna.

### WOUNDED.

Five of Mrs. Reithmiller's children, one a young lady eighteen years old; none fatally but all seriously.

Lizzie Crafts, eighteen years old; seriously.

Three children of Mr. Burgund, of Sharpsburg. One of these is fatally injured, and the two others have legs broken.

John Sentz, twenty-two years old.

George Sentz, thirteen years old.

Michael Gebrumm, Sharpsburg.

Rev. Charles Waltz, pastor of the congregation. Mr. Waltz was very seriously injured on the head. He had labored to prevent a panic among the members of his congregation, but the strain was too great, and his nervous system succumbed. It was feared that his mind was impaired, as he laughed continually, and gave other evidences of mental derangement. Yesterday morning he was much better, and has now recovered his mental faculties. His injuries, however, are of a very serious character.

Rev. Mr. Waltz was standing near his little boy when he was killed, and it seems he saw him under the tree and from the pallor of his countenance, realized he was dead. The terrible sight is supposed to have caused his reason to be dethroned, as his injuries would not necessarily have produced temporary insanity.

### REMOVAL OF THE VICTIMS TO SHARPSBURG.

The news of the disaster reached Sharpsburg in less than half an hour after it had happened, messengers having been sent for medical assistance, and for vehicles to convey the dead and wounded to the homes of their friends.

The entire community was wrought up to the highest state of excitement, and in a very brief time the road was crowded with anxious friends hurrying forward to the scene of the tragedy. Dr. Brinton, of Sharpsburg, was present at the time and did all in his power to relieve the suffering of the wounded. The call for assistance was promptly responded to, and Mr. Holtzheimer, undertaker, hurried to the place. Several other vehicles were also brought into requisition. By nine o'clock in the evening the victims had been removed to Sharpsburg, and word was sent to the Coroner to hold an inquest.

### A SAD RETURNING.

After the bodies of the dead had been placed in wagons and the injured provided for, the sad procession started for Sharpsburg. At Ross' run it was discovered that the bridge had been washed away, and Mr. Meyer had to provide lumber to repair the break before they could cross. It was therefore nearly dark before the bodies reached Sharpsburg. With the exception of the bodies of Mrs. Reithmiller and child, the remains were taken to their homes. The exceptions mentioned were deposited in the undertaking rooms of Mr. Holtzheimer, on account of the serious injuries of Mr. Reithmiller and the other members of his family.

## CURIOUS WARNINGS.

### "The Piteous Plainings of Our Pretty Babes."

Mrs. Kline's child cried to some purpose on Fourth of July night. It would not be quiet, and the mother roused and walked the floor. She heard a curious creaking in the house, which was a two story brick substantially built, and given to much creaking. She wakened her husband, and he took in the situation at once. A cellar had been dug along side of their house which filled with water during the storm, and sapped the solid wall. Bouncing from his bed he grabbed the child, and called on his wife to run. She did so promptly, and just as they reached the street the entire building went down with a crash.

The tenants of the house were Louis Kline dentist, and family, who occupied the upper story and Henry Brandant's shoe shop and store the ground floor.

The building, which was a two story brick, is said to be valued at $4,000. Kline's loss will reach $1,000, and the others about $500.

The foundation of the building which fell was not as deep as the excavation of the cellar which adjoined, and the filling up of it with water caused the unsettling of the earth, which caused it to topple and fall.

## THE ALLEGED MOLLIES.

### Court Releases all, Except Denninger, on Bail.

Another hearing was had before Judge Stowe on an application for the release on bail of the parties now in jail charged with the murder of John A. Oatman, the pit boss, in 1874. The Commonwealth called two witnesses, Hugh Rodgers and John Croup, who testified that they present at the secret meeting of miners, which has been previously spoken of. Robert Denninger, one of the defendants, had a Bible and administered the oath of secresy. Denninger said either Oatman or McKeever would be "put off his feet," before the winter was over. Wilson said that if one couldn't do it two could. The defence called half a dozen witnesses who declared that the meeting was called to consider the matter of wages and nothihg else. Judge Stowe announced that he would not release Denninger at all. Peter Wilson, Michael Dowling and James Garrity he would discharge on $1,000 bail each, and Barney McGoldrick and James Kennedy on $3,000 each. In regard to the two last named the Court intimated that $2,500 would be taken if $3,000 could not be secured.

## STATE ITEMS.

THE wickedest woman in Johnstown fell dead one day last week.

THE Shenango furnace at West Middlesex, blowed out last week.

THE shad catch of the past season on the Susquehanna, below Columbia dam, is estimated at 30,000.

THE soldiers' orphans at the State School at Andersonburg, Perry county, complain of bad food and bad treatment.

Mr. John Potts, a well known farmer of Butler county, and brother of Judge Potts, of Johnstown, died last Thursday.

ONE Cambria boy succeeded in planting two buckshot in the back of another with an "unloaded" pistol on the Fourth.

THE Ebensburg postoffice has made a raise of fifteen metallic boxes. The time was when Pittsburgh had less than that number.

THE Westerman Iron Company will start their mill in all its branches on Monday, except the nail factory, which will likely be idle for some time yet.

A SHARON cow gives eight gallons of milk per day. Some times she gives as high as five gallons at a milking. She must be a veritable milch cow.

THERE are fifty vacant houses in Brownsville. That should be a great inducement for the young people who have been swinging on the gates so long to settle down to business.

MAX DERSCHDEL, of Pottsville, aged 14 years, died last Wednesday from the effects of a beating received at the hands of a number of his companions about three weeks ago.

A GENTLEMAN closely identified with the mining interests estimates the amount of coal produced in Mercer county at 1,000 tons daily. This is less, perhaps, than one-third of the yield four years ago.

SOMERSET COUNTY is now being heard from on the cheese question. On Monday last no less than 15,000 pounds were shipped by rail from Somerset for the Eastern markets. Only a few days previously 11,000 pounds were forwarded.

THE Eclectic Medical Association of the State will hold its sixth annual meeting of this association in Altoona, commencing Tuesday, October 1, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Committee of Arrangements are T. M. Bulick, Altoona; C. M. Ewing, Tyrone; L. T. Beam, Johnstown.

THE remains of a couple of Indians were discovered while digging a trench across Dock street, Meadville. Beads, arrows and other trinkets mingled with the bones, besides the remains of a gun leads to the conclusion that some warrior and his squaw went to the happy hunting grounds by this route.

THE illicit still which Deputy-Collector Gilbert captured from Barney Vogel, in Barr township, some two years ago, is stowed away in rear of the Mountain House, Ebensburg. The adroit Barney was not long in replacing it with a less expensive one, which answered his purposes first-rate up until his capture last week.

## STATE OF BEAVER.

### The Troubles and Rascalities of Republican Leaders.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

BEAVER, July 6, 1878.—Two weeks ago the Republican County Committee met and for very shame had to succumb to the weight of testimony presented by J. R. Pendleton, the counted out candidate for Sheriff, and accordingly ordered new primaries for that office, shutting out all the candidates but J. R. Pendleton and A. J. Lawrence. A sub-committee was appointed to take testimony in regard to the other candidates on the ticket, against whom there were grave charges of fraud also. The committee met last Saturday, but transacted no business. To-day the full committee met, and after much consultation and jangling it was decided to let the whole ticket stand, with the exception of Sheriff, which was provided for previously as before stated. That there was gross fraud perpetrated all along the line no one pretends to deny. Both Eberhart and Caughey, for Legislature, received fraudulent votes. As it is Eberhart's election is doubtful. Oscar A. Small, Republican Prothonotary of the county, and one of the Court House Ring, admits that there is not the slightest hope for the success of the Republican county ticket this fall. Quay is disgusted with the whole business, and if it were not for the Legislative ticket he would not show his nose in a community in which he is censured by the qetter class of people.

I have had occasion to visit Rochester, New Brighton, Beaver Falls and other places, recently, with a view of arriving at a correct conclusion as to the effect these rascalities and rogueries will have, and I find it almost the universal opinion that, as affairs stand now, that the whole county ticket will go down, and probably the Legislative ticket also.

Captain George Conant has withdrawn from the race for Sheriff. He is a noble Democrat and a courteous gentleman. There are at present five Democratic candidates for Sheriff; two for Treasurer; three for Register and Recorder; one for Clerk of Courts; seven for Commissioner; two for Coroner; two for Auditor and two for Poor House Director. Democratic primaries August 10th; Convention August 12th.

I forgot to say, that at the meeting of the Republican Committee to-day, Cunningham, the great Modoc chief, sailed into the ringters, and pulled them over the coals rough shod. He was the Republican candidate for District Attorney last fall, and the Quay people did him no good. He said: "It is now a question for the robbers and the robbed," and the committee winced as if a wildcat had confronted it. These fellows don't want to hear the truth, and the man is to be commended who dares to speak his mind. "FELIX."

## HEALING SPRINGS.

### Pittsburgh Visitors in the Mountains of Virginia.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

HEALING SPRINGS, VA., June 30, 1878.—Until the 24th inst. the weather here was rainy, cloudy and "demnition" cold and moist, making fire a necessity to one's comfort as well as health, but since that time the clouds have disappeared, the solar rays have taken the place of artificial heat, and the weather has been all that the heart and the health of the invalid could desire or require, and fully satisfying the demands of the most healthy. There is that in the air which invigorates and strengthens just enough without being too bracing, as is generally the case in mountain resorts, so that weak lunged persons may get the general strengthening effects without too great a strain on their respiratory organs.

The atmosphere and water act on the system like morphine, without leaving any of the bad effects usually resulting from the use of that drug, so that I don't suppose there is another known place so soothing to "distracted nerves" and so beneficial to all classes of nervous diseases.

The first week at the "Healing" is mainly consumed in sleep, after which the system throws off the lethargy and assumes the energetic, and (without intending a joke) as one of the most noticeable effects of the springs, the step becomes elastic. Speaking from personal experience, I advise all who are sick or debilitated and can do so to spend a short time here, and those who are well can scarcely find a more agreeable or pleasant resort for a summer's vacation.

The warm weather is driving people from the cities to cooler spots, and we are getting our share of the would-be refrigerated. Among the arrivals this week were U. S. Senator Ingalls of Kansas, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rahm and daughter and Mr. B. Preston of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Caldwell, (a lawyer) and daughter of Wheeling. Mr. Preston and wife were compelled to return to Pittsburgh, much to the regret of us all, on account of sickness in his family. I understand that many residents of your city contemplate a visit to this place in July, and I assure them they can go to no better place. Mrs. Wm. Thaw and son, Miss Copely, Miss Sibbett and Mrs. Wm. Schoyer, all of Pittsburgh, are also here, having arrived several weeks ago, and all seem delighted with the pleasant place in which their lines have fallen. Senator Ingalls occupies a cottage directly opposite my window, from which I see him frequently without the necessity of a personal interview. He is a tall, spare man, square cut figure, and dresses in light colored checkered clothes, and seems to be a pleasant courteous gentlemen. Mr. Rahm and party, while staging it over the mountain from Covington to this place, had the satisfaction of killing quite a large rattlesnake. His snakeship, as is peculiar with that species, seemed inclined to show fight, but several well directed blows aimed by Mr. R. knocked the rattler out of time, and after consultation by the passengers, who constituted themselves a "Crowner's inquest," the snake was declared dead. Mr. Rahm secured some of the rattles as trophies of the engagement.

S.

## Not the Samuel J.

[N. Y. Letter.]

Samuel J. Tilden sailed for Europe on Wednesday in the steamship Russia. A previous announcement of this undoubted fact made a little stir among those acquaintances of ex-Gov. Tilden who were not aware that the ex-candidate for the Presidency had a namesake in a nephew, the son of his brother, Henry Tilden, of New Lebanon. The Samuel J. Tilden who sailed is twenty-three years of age. One way and the other his uncle's fame has subjected him to considerable annoyance. His name on a hotel register subjects him to a shower of notes from Democratic aspirants. If he could affix junior his lot would be easier, but Samuel J. Tilden the second is his legitimate title, and further he dare not venture. Ex. Gov. Tilden is at the Elberon Hotel, Long Island, where he has engaged rooms for the summer. That is given as the reason why he did not attend the Manhatton Club reception to Speaker Randall. Ex-Secretary of State, John Biglow, was absent for a similar reason, he being at his summer residence at Highland Falls.

## Another Failure.

Friday evening the firm of A. H. English & Co., publishers of school books, 98 Fourth avenue, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The whole indebtedness amounts to something over two hundred thousand dollars, about one-eighth of which is specified, viz: Mrs. J. Denniston, Pittsburgh, $3,300; L. S. Hart, printer, Harrisburg, $3,036; Frank Goheen, agent, Philadelphia, $251 80; Edwin Lare, roofer, administrator of B. Singerly, $17,000. The latter is for borrowed money. "To be supplied" is the entry made for all firm and personal assets. The shrinkage of real estate was one of the causes, we learn, of Mr. English's trouble. Not long ago Mr Smith, of Hostetter & Smith, offered English $100,000 for his residence in Allegheny City, but English refused it.

## White Gold

preserves the natural teeth as well as gold, and only costs $1 per filling. Inserted only by the patentee, Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue.

The mail wagon between Mackavett and Mason, Texas, was stopped by a gang of men on Friday night, and the mail bags robbed of registered packages. The balance of the mail was not touched. From the tenor of the questions asked the mail driver by the robbers, it is supposed they are waiting for the Paymaster, who was to have taken the regular stage, but did not.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—54** acres of land within one mile of station on Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 16 miles from Pittsburgh; well watered, abundance of fruit of all kinds, 2 dwellings, large barn and other outbuildings. Can be divided into three parts. Will be sold at about the cost of improvements, or exchanged in part for property lying near a railroad station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad preferred. Will be offered until the 15th of July next. For further particulars inquire of H. B. LONG, 125 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
ju26-eod&w-2w

**FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND** Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street
ap1:tf&W R. MUNROE.

**LUNDY'S HOTEL,**
**NOS. 399 AND 401 LIBERTY ST.,**
Opposite Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN LUNDY, Proprietor. Rates, per day, $1 50 first floor, $1 25 second floor; rooms, 50c. Open Day and Night. jy2eod Wjy6:6m

**Stammering Cured!**
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CURRY INSTITUTE,
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ja5W Pittsburgh, Pa.

**25 FASHIONABLE CARDS, no two** alike, with name, 10c. 20 Scroll, with name, 10c, postpaid. Agents' outfit, 10c. GEO. I. REED & CO., NASSAU, N. Y.
oc27:1yr W

**$1200 SALARY.** Permanent salesmen wanted to sell Staple Goods to dealers. No peddling. Expenses paid. Address S. A. GRANT & CO., 2 4, 6 & 8 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

**$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES.** Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.
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**25 STYLES OF CARDS 10c. OR 10** Chromo Cards 10c, with name; *Outfit 10c.* J. B. Huested, Nassau, N. Y.
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**$10 TO $25** PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.
Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov13:1y W

**ARCHITECTURAL IRON FOUNDRY—**
**JAS. A. MAXWELL, Proprietor.**
The manufacture of IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES a Specialty. Also, do a General Foundry Business. Works and Foundry—Cor ALLEGHENY and SOUTH AVENUES, Allegheny City, Pa., below Point Bridge.
ap21:1yW

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LIMITED partnership of SHOENBERGER, BLAIR & COMPANY.

Certificate of renewal and continuance of limited partnership.

WHEREAS, on the 17th day of MARCH, 1872, a limited partnership under the firm name of SHOENBERGER, BLAIR & COMPANY (the certificate of which is recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county, in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 214) was formed between WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, JOHN Z. SPEER, THOMAS S. BLAIR, CHARLES L. FITZHUGH, PETER SHOENBERGER, and GOTTLIEB A. STEINER as general partners, and GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER and JOHN H. SHOENBERGER as special partners, the same to commence on the 1ST day of APRIL, 1873, and to end on the 30TH day of JUNE, 1878.

And whereas, by an instrument of writing, bearing date the 22D day of MARCH, 1877, the said WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, by and with the written consent of all his co-partners, sold and transferred his interest in said limited partnership to the above named PETER SHOENBERGER, and thereafter the said limited partnership was duly continued without other change than the retirement therefrom of the said WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, as will more fully appear, reference being had to the proper certificate, bearing date MARCH 22D, 1877, and recorded in said county, in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 379.

Now, we, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the said limited partnership has been renewed and is to be continued for the further period of five years from the 30th day of June, 1878; and we do further certify—

1. That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is "SHOENBERGER, BLAIR & COMPANY."

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of pig metal in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and sale of said manufactured article.

3. That the names of the general partners of said firm are JOHN Z. SPEER and GOTTLEIB A. STEINER, whose place of residence is the City of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania; THOMAS S. BLAIR and CHARLES L. FITZHUGH, whose place of residence is the City of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, and PETER SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the City of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio; and that the names of the special partners of the said firm are GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the City of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, and JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the City of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania.

4. That the amount of capital which each of said named Special Partners contributed to the common stock of the said firm was as follows, viz: The said GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER so contributed thirty-one thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars ($31 250) in cash; and the said JOHN H. SHOENBERGER so contributed Thirty-one thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars ($31,250) in cash.

5. That said Partnership, as now renewed and continued, will expire on the 30TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D., 1883.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this 27TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D., 1878.

JOHN Z. SPEER,
GOTTLIEB A. STEINER,
THOMAS S. BLAIR,
CHARLES L. FITZHUGH,
PETER SHOENBERGER,
General Partners.
G. K. SHOENBERGER,
J. H. SHOENBERGER,
jy 13-6tW Special Partners.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF SHOENBERGER & COMPANY.

Certificate of Renewal and Continuance of Limited Partnership.

Whereas, On the 17th day of March, 1873, a Limited Partnership, under the firm name of SHOENBERGER & COMPANY (the certificate of which is recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 209), was formed between WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, JOHN Z. SPEER, THOMAS S. BLAIR, CHARLES L. FITZHUGH, PETER SHOENBERGER and GOTTLIEB A. STEINER, as general partners, and GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER and JOHN H. SHOENBERGER as special partners, the same to commence on the first day of April, 1873, and to end on the 30th day of June, 1878.

And whereas, By an instrument of writing, bearing date the 22d day of March, 1877, the said WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, by and with the written consent of all his co-partners, sold and transferred his interest in said Limited Partnership to the above named PETER SHOENBERGER, and thereafter the said Limited Partnership was duly continued without other change than the retirement therefrom of the said WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, as will more fully appear reference being had to the proper certificate bearing date March 22d, 1877, and recorded in said county in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 376.

Now we, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the said Limited Partnership has been renewed and is to be continued for the further period of five years from the 30th day of June, 1878, and we do further certify—

1. That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is SHOENBERGER & COMPANY.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of iron, nails, horse shoes and sheet iron, in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and sale of said manufactured articles.

3. That the names of the general partners of the said firm are JOHN Z. SPEER and GOTTLIEB A. STEINER, whose place of residence is the City of Allegheny in the State of Pennsylvania; THOMAS S. BLAIR and CHARLES L. FITZHUGH, whose place of residence is the City of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, and PETER SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio; that the names of the special partners of said firm are GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, and JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania.

4. That the amount of capital which each of said named special partners contributed to the common stock of the said firm was as follows, viz.: The said GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER so contributed Sixty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($62,500) in cash, and the said JOHN H. SHOENBERGER so contributed Sixty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($62,500) in cash.

5. That the said partnership as now renewed and continued will expire on the 30TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1883.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 27TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1878.

JOHN Z. SPEER,
GOTTLIEB A. STEINER,
THOMAS S. BLAIR,
CHARLES L. FITZHUGH,
PETER SHOENBERGER,
General Partners.
J. H. SHOENBERGER,
G. K. SHOENBERGER,
jy13-6tW Special Partners.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, Pa., thereto directing me, I will expose for sale by public vendue, on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, the 29th day of August, 1878, the lands of which Alexander McDonald Allison died seized, in North Fayette township, county aforesaid, some 2½ miles north of the Pan Handle Railroad, and very convenient to McDonald Station. The farm consists of about 150 acres, contains Dwelling House, Barn, Stable, Orchard and Timber: is watered by never failing spring; is underlaid with coal, and for smoothness and fertility of surface is surpassed by few farms in Pennsylvania; the soil is a rich limestone mould, indigenous to blue grass, and adapted to gardening, grain or dairying. One-third of the purchase money will be paid on confirmation, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, &c. Inquire of Mrs. Allison, on the premise; J. N. McDonald, McDonald, Pa.; B. F. Mevey, No. 45 Seventh street, Pittsburgh; Jas. Allison, Hookstown, Pa.; the Messrs. Glenn, Noblestown, or the undersigned, near Candor, Pa.

JAS. M. CLARK,
jy13-tau29 Administrator.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE,** between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

**PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET,** next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 20,000 cases.
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**Dr. Scherer's Diarrhœa Cordial**
Cures Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Colic, &c. 25 and 50 cents per bottle.
DR. SCHERER'S BLOOD PURIFIER, $1.
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Sold by Druggists, and at Dr. Scherer's office, 174 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.
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IN ALL STYLES OF SUMMER
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Infants' Turkey Morocco, Ankle Ties, 2 to 5, at 45c; Kid Button Slippers, 2 to 5 at 60c.

Children's Bright Grain Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 00; Fine Kid Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 15; Bright Grain Side Lace, 7 to 10, at $1 00; Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace, 7 to 10, at $1 15.

Misses' Lasting Lace Gaiters, 11 to 2, at 85c, worth $1 25; Bright Grain Button Shoes, 11 to 2, at $1 25; Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace, 11 to 2, at $1 50.

Ladies' Lasting Slippers, 3 to 8, at 50c; Kid Slippers, 2 to 7, at 75c; Kid Newport Ties, 2 to 7, at $1 00; Kid Buckle and Button Slipper, 2 to 7, at $1 00; Kid Buckle and Button Slipper, 2 to 7, at $1 25, worth $1 50; Lasting Lace and Congress Gaiters, 3 to 7, at 85c; Lasting Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 8, at $1 00; Lasting Side Lace Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 25; Lasting Button Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 50; Lasting Kid Foxed Button, 2½ to 7, at $1 75; Kid Side Lace Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 75; Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 75; Turkey Morocco High Lace Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 50; Grain High Lace Shoes, 3 to 7, at $1 00.

Boys' A Calf Congress Gaiters, 11 to 5, at $1 25.

Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 00; Hob Nail and Sparble Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 45; Iron Sole Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 45; B Calf Low Walking Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 25; B Calf Low Buckle Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 40; Seamless Lace Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 25; Best Fine Calf Low Shoes, 6 to 11, at $2 50; B Calf Box-Toe Congress, 6 to 10, at $1 50; B Calf Button Shoes, 6 to 9, at $2 00; B Calf Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, at $1 25; A Calf Buckle Alexis, 6 to 11, at $1 50; Working Boots, 6 to 11, at $2 00; Fine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, at $2 50.

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JOHN BOYD,
ap18:&W20:3m A. J. MONTGOMERY.

**SELLERS' LIVER PILLS**
have stood for 50 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver.* Read: "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved *hundreds of dollars* in doctor's bills." —Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use, sent to any address for 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all old and young, married or single. All communications confidential. Address
GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
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Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
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## MEDICAL.

**DR. WHITTIER,**
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Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all **Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.** Cures warranted. **Spermatorrhœa** or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also **Impotency,** LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief. **Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis,** all urinary diseases, and **Syphilis** (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows: his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.
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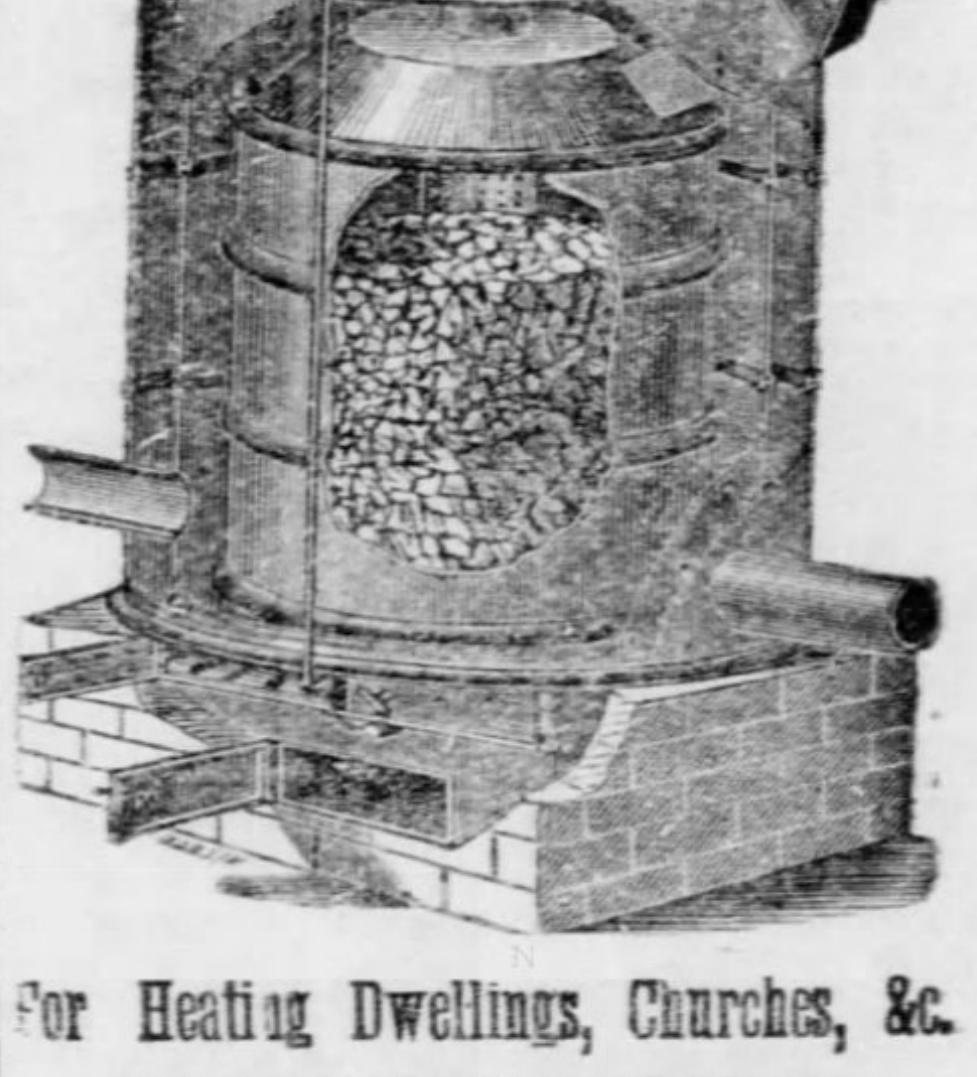

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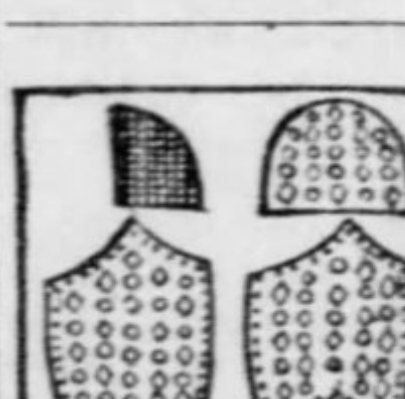

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# UNMASKED!

## Getting at the Bottom of the Louisiana Scoundrelism,

## That Made Fraudulent Hayes President.

## The Most Startling Developments Yet Made.

### The Sherman Letter Fastened on Slippery John.

### Hayes Officeholders Endeavoring to Influence Witnesses,

### Before the Committee by Promises of Office.

### Ten Thousand Dollars Paid a Returning Boarder to Give the State to Hayes.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Before the Potter Committee to-day, Emile L. Weber testified that the conference held in New Orleans, during the count in 1876, was understood to have been led by Senator Sherman. In a conversation with Senator Sherman, the witness was assured if his brother should stand by his protest, he would be protected. In compliance with the request of Sherman, witness went after his brother and Anderson and informed them that the "visiting Statesmen" were desirous of seeing them. Anderson in reply, said: "Tell them to go to h—l!" His brother, however, went to see Sherman and they had a long conversation regarding the protest.

THE WITNESS SEES THE SHERMAN LETTER

Two or three days after this conversation occurred, his brother showed him the Sherman letter of assurance, and told him Sherman gave it to him. At the conclusion of the conference relative to him standing by his protest, he remarked that it was the best he could do at that time.

Q.—Did your brother agree to stand by his protest? A.—He hesitated about doing so, but could not well avoid it, considering the pressure brought to bear upon him.

By Mr. Springer—Did you have the Sherman letter in your hand? A.—Yes, sir, I had.

Q.—What kind of paper was it written on? A.—It was written on a double sheet note paper. The witness then showed the size of the paper, which was about half the size of the sheets Mrs. Jenks said the letter was written on; she claimed it was written on a single sheet of commercial letter paper.

SHERMAN'S INTERVIEW WITH ELIZA.

In reply to Mr. Hunton, the witness stated that some of the visiting statesmen had interviews with Eliza Pinkston in the Custom House before she was brought before the Returning Board. He thought one of those who interviewed her was Senator Sherman. He was of the opinion that the Eliza Pinkston outrage was a put up job?

Mr. Springer—Did you see the affinavit of Eliza Pritchard (formerly Eliza Pinkston) published in the New York papers?

A.—Yes, sir; and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true.

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC.

According to statements published in the newspapers, the State had gone for Nicholls by 10,000 to 12,000 majority, and for the Tilden electors by 8,000 majority. In conferences of the visiting statesmen these matters were discussed, and plans as to destroying the Democratic majority discussed. Packard, Kellogg and other leaders determined, prior to the election, to throw out East and West Feliciana, and they were subsequently encouraged by the visiting statesmen to carry out this scheme. Witness was told by Packard, Kellogg and General Anderson that if he would influence his brother to protest against West Feliciana, he should be returned to the State Senate, although he was beaten by 1,200 Democratic majority. The Returning Board returned witness elected by about 600 or 700 majority. According to witness' best knowledge there was no reason for throwing out the parishes of East and West Feliciana. If a proper canvass had been made there to bring out the full Republican strength, witness is confident he could have been elected.

WHAT WAS WANTED OF MRS. WEBER.

Weber then related the circumstances, as told him by his sister-in-law, concerning the visits of Jenks to Donaldsville, and read the following letter, which was delivered to Mrs. Dan. Weber by Mrs. Jenks:

NEW ORLEANS, May 26, 1878.—*Madame*: In the investigation about to commence in Washington under the Potter resolution, it is deemed important to have you there as witness at once. Mrs. Jenks will bear this to you.

Very respectfully,

L. A. SHELDON.

*To Madame D. A. Weber, Donaldsville:*

Mrs. Jenks explained to Mrs. Weber that Sheldon desired her to go to Washington and testify that she did not know of the existence of the Sherman letter. Mrs. Weber refused unless she was called upon by the proper authorities. Whereupon Mrs. Jenks threatened to have her arrested and taken to Washington.

At this time a brother of Mrs. D. A. Weber came to Donaldsville, and seeing Mrs. Jenks, asked what that woman was doing there again, and whether she was after the Sherman letter. Mrs. Jenks told him not to meddle with her affairs, that she had the Sherman letter, and knew what to do with it. At this time E. L. Weber had not informed his sister-in-law he had destroyed the document. Mrs. Jenks had told Mrs. Weber the letter was worth thousands of dollars, and said she would pay her a good price for it. Mrs. Jenks never intimated to Mrs. Weber that she had anything to do with the authorship of the Sherman letter. She always spoke of it as written by Sherman, assuring Weber and Anderson positions under the Administration.

A paper containing an affidavit was produced, but Judge Shellabarger objecting to the affidavit being put in evidence, it was laid over for the present.

The witness said, on the evening of the 20th of November, while passing by Moreau's restaurant on Canal street, New Orleans, he noticed his brother, D. A. Weber and James E. Anderson in there talking with Secretary Sherman. Was not within hearin distance and don't know what transpired, but they were there together at a table, one on each side of Sherman.

JUDGE MARKS WANTS TO BE ACCOMMODATING.

The witness submitted in evidence a letter written him by Judge Marks, now Internal Revenue Collector at New Orleans, wherein Marks requested witness to inform him (Marks) whether he had received the appointment he had made application for. If not Marks would look after it for him. Marks also requested witness to inform Mrs. Weber he thought he could secure her appointment as postmistress at Donaldsville, for which she had once applied and been unsuccessful, Marks being at that time opposed to her appointment. Marks previous to this had [illegible] to Donaldsville, and requested Mrs. Weber to make her statement to the effect she had never known of the Sherman letter. During this visit Mark told the witness and his sister-in-law they were both to be summoned as witnesses before the Investigating Committee.

The witness stated that as he was under the impression the approaches made by Marks were merely with a view of influencing his testimony before the Committee he gave him no encouragement whatever. Marks had stated to certain parties he could control Mrs. Weber's testimony before the Committee.

MARKS ASKS FOR NAMES OF WITNESSES.

Following are the letters alluded to:

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1878.—*My Dear Sir*: You will please forward to me or Mr. Shellabarger a list of the names of the parties to be summoned before the committee as to outrages committed in East and West Feliciana, as to what each man knows, and briefly what can be proven by him. Tell Minnie (Mrs. D. A. Weber) what she asked me to attend to, I feel confident now that I will succeed in. She is certain to be a witness and so are you. Have you received your appointment? If not, let me know at once. Write me fully. My matter is all right. Yours in haste, (Signed) MAURICE MARKS.

THE REPLY.

The witness—I replied to that letter from Donaldsville on the day it was received or the day after, as follows:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 27th inst In reply thereto I must say that it will be extremely difficult to procure a good and reliable witness from the Felicianas to testify about alleged outrages committed there. What they have experienced for so doing before has been such a sad lesson to them that I doubt if a very respectable number could be induced to venture on such affidavits. I will see what is to be done and write you again. Madame Weber is not an applicant for office, and for me to accept an appointment now might subject my future actions to undue criticism, and to the charge of being improperly influenced. Hoping to hear from you again, I am truly yours, E. L. WEBER

The witness continued: I applied to Mr. John Sherman, about three months ago for a position in the Custom House in New Orleans, and Mr. Husted, who has been an employee in the Treasury Department, met me one day here and stated that Sherman had highly recommended my appointment, and that the recommendation had been sent to General Anderson. Judge Marks came to Donaldsville early in 1878 to get a statement from Mrs. Weber in writing that she knew nothing about the Sherman letter and that she knew it had never existed. He wanted to dictate the statement to her for her to write and sign. He was then on his way to Washington City and told her on that occasion that he would in all probability obtain the position of postmistress for her. She was not an applicant for the position at the time. Marks had opposed her appointment before. He spoke of it as the Sherman letter. Marks was then an applicant for the position he has been appointed to since. He wanted her statement to aid him in the matter.

Packard told me a few days before the election that if he and Hayes did not get any votes in East and West Feliciana he was going to be Governor and Hayes going to be President. He told me this in the presence of Mr. Armistead, Mr. Duncan and others whom I do not now remember. He said the best way to dispose of the Democratic majority was to throw out the vote of the county; that that was better than making a Republican canvass.

JENKS' PART IN THE FRAUD.

I know, of my personal knowledge, that Kellogg employed L. B. Jenks to keep Jas. E. Anderson away from the parish, and to prevent his holding an election there as Supervisor. I have a letter from L. B. Jenks, dated New Orleans, October 26, 1876, in which he states that Pitkin requested him to hunt up Anderson and to prevent his coming to East Feliciana to hold an election. Jenks afterwards stated he had been endeavoring to keep Anderson away, but had failed do so, and that Anderson would go up and hold the election. He told me that Kellogg, Packard, Pitkin and others had given him money to prevent Anderson's going up and that they wanted him to go down town and get Anderson drunk so as to prevent his coming. There were between four and five hundred Democratic votes lost in East Feliciana because of the failure of Anderson to come up there and register them. I had a conversation with General Garfield, Mr. Sherman and others whom I do not remember, but I know it was generally understood that they were advising stretching the powers of the Returning Board to the utmost extent in the same direction that they were stretched in 1874, when they proved successful.

The witness said Mrs. Jenks came to his house and stated that she knew of the existence of the Sherman letter, and was in search of it and would pay well for it. She stated how valuable it would be for us if I could get Mrs. D. A. Weber to consent to her looking over the papers in her possession, as she was certain it would be found.

The witness testified, according to his best knowledge and belief, that after the election Republican leaders acknowledged they were beaten, but their hopes were revived and they were induced to make a fight by assurances given them by the visiting statesmen that the coming Administration would sustain them in whatever action they might take, and upon that the Returning Board went to work and threw out other parishes, in some cases without affidavits being filed.

EFFORTS MADE TO BRIBE THE WITNESS.

*Question*—Have you ever been approached by any one with a view to affecting the character of your testimony, before this Committee? *Answer*—Mr. J. P. Harris of New Orleans, stated that Gen. Anderson wanted to see me and I called on Gen. Anderson and he said that he wanted Harris and I summoned before the Committee for the purpose of contradicting James E. Anderson's statement. I told him, I had already been used as a tool by them and don't propose to be used again. I told him if I took any part in the matter at all, the only thing I could do was to corroborate Anderson in many of his statements. He replied that he was astonished by my remark and could not understand it, knowing how my brother was killed. I told him that had nothing to do with the testimony I should give and left him. Since I have been here, I met Mr. Husted, formerly an officeholder in the parish of East Baton Rouge. I did not recognize him at first, but he introduced himself to me. Capt. Tom Jenks was present. The next day he called at my room and I was not in. In the evening he met me at the Riggs House and told me how near he was to Mr. Sherman, and stated Mr. Sherman felt very kindly towards me and would be glad to have a brief interview with me. I considered that an improper approach on his part and I made no response and walked away. I have not called on Mr. Sherman.

Q.—Have you ever had any other conversation with any body? A.—I had a conversation with Capt. Thomas Jenks before he testified, early last week. He spoke to me in this way: "You know, Weber, if you testify with us in this case, we can be provided for down there. We can get a nice appointment in the custom house and everything will be all right so far as we are concerned." I considered that an improper approach, and told him I was not an applicant for any position and would not have one under the circumstances.

The witness then produced the following letter, written to Mrs. D. A. Weber by James E. Anderson:

ANDERSON TO MRS. D. A. WEBER.

NORTH AMERICAN OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.—*My Dear Madame*: You are probably aware that the warm friendship existing between your husband and myself remained unbroken till his untimely death. You are also aware, no doubt, that we acted together in all matters connected with the election in 1876, and that a letter assuring us that we should be protected and provided for was given us by Mr. Sherman. Had the promise made at that time been fulfilled, your husband would not have been compelled to return home to certain death. The man who made these promises occupies to-day one of the most prominent places in the gift of the man whose title is stained by your husband's blood. They not only deny the existence of the document, but that neither your husband nor myself was known to them, and that they had never heard of us. Some days since a party arrived in Washington, and claimed that she could produce the letter in question. Is this correct? In justice to myself and [illegible] the precious. Let me hear from you at the earliest practicable moment. E. L. will give you all the information you desire. Remember me kindly to him.

(Signed) JAMES E. ANDERSON.

The witness—I have the original of that letter which I will file with the committee. Mrs. Weber did not reply to it.

The further examination of the witness was here postponed, and he was directed to appear before the sub-committee at New Orleans on the 10th of July, when Mr. Cox, who leaves for New Orleans to-day, would be there and conclude his cross-examination.

The committee adjourned until Wednesday, July 10th.

## AT NEW ORLEANS.

ABSTRACT OF TESTIMONY ELICITED YESTERDAY.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—The Potter sub-committee met at half-past ten. No witnesses appearing, a recess was taken and the committee reassembled at 12:40, when J. P. Harris took the stand. The witness testified he prepared, at Packard's suggestion, and filed with the Returning Board the paper known as the Packard general protest which covered several parishes. The object of filing it was to induce the Returning Board to defer action until testimony could be collected from the parishes; was acting attorney for Packard. The Circuit Court room at the Custom House was the place where many of the affidavits were prepared that were used before the Returning Board. When witnesses came from the parishes, Harris heard their statements and wrote them out in legal form. His duties were mainly clerical. The witness thinks he assisted Dan Weber in the preparation of his protest of West Feliciana parish. Weber left said protest with the witness to file with the Returning Board or not, as he (witness) might think proper. Weber said to the witness, if Tilden and Nicholls are elected, and my protest goes in, my property in Feliciana will be worthless, as I could not live there, but if you think the Republicans will succeed, you can send the protest to the Returning Board. I afterwards filed the protest. A number of clerks in the custom house were engaged several weeks preparing affidavits.

To Mr. Reed—The paper I prepared for Governor Packard was merely a preliminary statement such as is authorized by section three of the election law.

A RETURNING BOARDER BRIBED TO THE TUNE OF $10,000.

Wm. Simpson testified as follows: Was formerly Private Secretary to Col. Casey. Afterwards, for seven years, was Cashier of Customs. The witness was relieved from duty by Collector King shortly afterwards. He met a friend who had also been dismissed from service in the Custom House. This friend, whose name witness positively refused to divulge, told witness that he was present in Governor Kellogg's office, and saw a member of the Returning Board receive $10,000 before he signed the proceedings of the Returning Board. The member refused to sign until the money was paid. This member, and witness' friends and informant are now employed at the Custom House. The witness wrote a long confidential letter to President Hayes complaining of the bad treatment received in being dismissed from his position in the Custom House, and also making the statement as above in regard to the bribery of a member of the Returning Board. The President referred to witness' letter to Secretary Sherman, who referred it to acting Collector Anderson for investigation, but nothing further was heard of it until published in the newspapers a few weeks ago.

At three o'clock the Board went into executive session. Adjourned till Friday.

When Simpson soon after taking the stand refused to give the name of his informant who witnessed the bribery, Mr. Reed objected to another examination, for the reason that he believed no facts would be established, but was overruled by Messrs. Blakburn and Stenger, Mr. Blackburn venturing the opinion that the party referred to could and would be brought before the Committee.

Letters were read from Congressman Conger, Gen. Banks and others, endorsing Mr. Simpson in the highest terms.

WHAT ELIZA PINKSTON SAYS.

Col. Jack Wharton, United States Marshal, has received a letter from Postmaster Smith, at Canton, Miss., in which Smith says he has just seen Eliza Pinkston, who informed him that she had been interviewed by a prominent Democrat in Louisiana, who desires her to go to New Orleans and give testimony contradicting that given by her before the Returning Board. She made a statement to this Democrat, which she now contradicts. She also contradicts the recently published affidavit purporting to be made by her.

## TOUCHING TALE OF THE SEA.

### Afloat on the Ocean with the Dead Bodies of His Entire Family.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Captain Newall, master and owner of the schooner Robert Newall, who arrived here yesterday, tells a pitiful story of disaster. When the Robert Newall came to anchor, her yawl-boat came ashore, manned by the captain and one man, and bringing in addition to the two living five dead bodies. They were those of the wife, two sons and two baby daughters of the captain. The captain's story, told in his own way, expresses the rough eloquence of his grief, which no written version can do more than approximate:

"I sailed for the North Carolina coast last fall, and traded in oysters for a spell, running into Norfolk and York River, and going to Baltimore. Once I took my two sons with me. Joseph, him that lies there in that box—he was sixteen—as a hand; and Frank, who was eleven, as a cook. In February my wife came down with the two twins, and met me in Norfolk, and I had the state room built in the cabin; and then I went down to Wilmington, where I had a charter to carry 18,000 feet of lumber to Newbern, and 1,000 barrels of pitch to Wilmington.

"On the 3d of June I got a freight to Baltimore, and passed to the Chesapeake on the 10th. It blew pretty stiff, and I came to anchor on Frying Pan Shoals. The twins, Fannie and Julia, four years old within a week, were playing on top of the afterhouse. I was forward a payin' out cable and helpin' to stow the jib, when I hears a scream from mother. I went rushin' aft. There was the two little ones a-going down and floatin' with the tide. The boat was on the davits swung on board, and there was no chance to get her out; so Joe and I went overboard at the same moment, but we were too late—the little ones were gone. We had hard work getting back to the schooner, but we did, and then we got out the boat, and the next morning we found the bodies of them both—one on the wreck of a boat on the Virginia shore, and the other on the beach. I had them buried at Hampton, near Fort Monroe, and then went to Baltimore.

"One day during the next week Frank was helping Joe get a new throat-halyard block aloft. Joe was at the cross-trees and Frank on the deck. The block got loose from the boy's hand and it struck Frank fair on the head, fracturing the skull. He died on the 18th. The mother and Joe both got the typhoid and died one on the 20th, the other on the 21st. You see there were five inside of two weeks. I went to Hampton and got the two babies. I took the other three with me, and I have just got here to-day. Yes, sir; it is pretty rough. I'm going to bury them all down home. I wanted to bring them back, you see. The oldest child has a little grave there. I'll put them all together."

BABIES should be too highly prized to permit them to suffer with Colic, Flatulence, etc., when Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup will relieve them. Price 25 cents a bottle.

## WASHINGTON.

### Reply of Chairman Potter to Secretary Sherman.

### What Course is to Be Adopted Relative to Intimidation Witnesses.

### Perjured Witnesses to be Prosecuted for Their Tall Swearing.

### Sherman Hates to Talk About Eliza's Recantation.

THE MEXICAN BORDER SITUATION CRITICAL.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The situation on the Rio Grande is becoming critical. The Government has exhausted its leniency towards the Mexican forces. The Cabinet which met yesterday determined to disregard the interference of the Mexican authorities against the United States troops crossing the border in pursuit of thieving parties. Orders will be issued to strengthen the forces of General Ord, and instructions will be sent to the commanding officers on the Mexican border in pursuit of parties to continue without reference to the opposition of Mexican troops. In military circles this policy meets with favor, and any attempt to obstruct pursuit will lead to an engagement. If the Mexicans persist in their opposition the outlook on the border now threatens war.

A PERJURED WITNESS.

Within a few days an information will be filed with the District Attorney here, looking to the arrest of Captain Thomas Jenks for perjury. It appears that some days ago, when Jenks was on the witness stand, he was shown by Representative McMahon an affidavit signed by himself, and attested by a notary named Seymour, which he denied was his signature. A day or two ago before the New Orleans Sub-Committee, Seymour was called with reference to the genuineness of the signature, and he swore that Jenks did sign the paper in his office. Seymour has been directed by the committee to get all the witnesses who were present in the room (there are alleged to be several), who saw Jenks sign the document, with a view to commence a criminal prosecution against him for perjury. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jenks have decided not to return to New Orleans, their perjuries being so flagrant that both apprehend it is better to get to a cooler climate.

REPLY OF POTTER TO SHERMAN.

The following letter has been sent by Representative Potter, Chairman of the Louisiana and Florida Investigating Committee, to Secretary Sherman:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
July 1st, 1878.

SIR: Your last letter, which is without date, was handed me the 24th ult. by Gov. Cox.

*First*—As to the alleged Weber agreement, the witnesses you desired called (Kellogg, Pitkin, Jenks and Weber) have been called, and have all testified except Weber and Kellogg. Weber is summoned, and has stated he would attend the next session of the Committee; and Governor Kellogg has gone to Chicago, to return after some days.

*Second*—As to the legality of the protest of Anderson, Pitkin and Campbell have been called, as you desired.

*Third*—As to Mr. Stoughton, the Committee will give you an opportunity, after testimony is further taken, either to call him or to submit interrogatories, as may then be decided.

*Fourth*—The witnesses to fraud and intimidation in Louisiana which you propose to have, I understand, testified before former committees of this house and of the Senate, and have been also contradicted. The Committee are unable now to decide whether it will be proper to accept that evidence—that can only be determined after the inquiry now in progress in Louisiana has further proceeded. They have, therefore, not yet acted upon the reply to your letter prepared by Mr. Morrison (a copy of which was made public by him, as the communications from you to the Committee had been by you.) Should it later appear that any testimony as to wrong or violence before the election would be proper to the inquiry pending into the frauds and wrong in the returns after the election, or to the conspiracy referred to in the resolution appointing the Committee, they will consider whether it may be practicable to take the testimony you propose, and that in contradiction, or whether the reports of testimony taken by former committees of the Senate and House may not be used, and any application from you in this respect will be duly considered.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
CLARKSON N. POTTER, Chairman.

*To the Hon. John Sherman*

JOHN AND ELIZA.

Secretary Sherman, who has returned here, positively declines to be interviewed concerning the Potter investigation or Eliza Pinkston's recantation of the affidavit submitted to the Louisiana Returning Board. He intimates, however, quite emphatically, that the alleged affidavit attributed to Eliza, if not a forgery, has been procured from her without her knowledge of the document to which she is claimed to have given attestation, and believes that if Eliza is called to the witness stand she will reiterate the dramatic story which so well served the visiting statesmen pending the count of Louisiana's Electoral vote. He does not think Eliza can ever be bribed to deny the truth of the original affidavits she made.

CAPTAIN AND MRS. JENKS

will not return to their home in New Orleans, both preferring a cooler climate, in view of their manifold perjuries. Mrs. Jenks is a nightly visitor to the various newspaper bureaus in this city, and delights to con over any complimentary allusions to herself. She is always accompanied by her husband, whose relations to the female seem to be a good deal like a poodle tied with a ribbon—that is, to go whichever way the check rein is pulled. Agnes holds the end of the ribbon.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

One of the Republican Congressional campaign circulars sent out by Gorham, as Secretary, was recently sent to one of Hayes' postmasters in Maryland, who came in under the conciliatory plan. It asked for the usual "doucher," and was replied to as follows:

"ILCHESTER POSTOFFICE,
HOWARD COUNTY, MD., July 3, 1878.

"*To George Gorham, Esq., Secretary of Congressional Committee, Washington, D. C.:*

"Your circular of May 27th at hand. In reply would say you are in the wrong box. I am from the Eighth ward of Baltimore, Md., and contribute to the Democratic cause only. Very respectfully,

"A. P. MYERS, P. M."

## SPECIE RESUMPTION.

### What Secretary Sherman Proposes to Do.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—In conversation with Secretary Sherman to-day, it was ascertained that, contrary to report, he has not decided to announce the resumption of specie payments in advance of the first day of January next, the time fined by law. He says, however, that resumption may come before that time by natural causes, or when the premium on specie shall disappear; that we are now approaching that point, and that it is the duty of the Government to employ all legitimate means to produce such a result.

The coin balance in the Treasury is about $200,000,000 and is steadily increasing. As there is no idea the balance will fall below this figure, and this, with the present low premium on gold, form a basis of general anticipation here that resumption will occur before the first day of January.

ANOTHER STATEMENT OF SHERMAN'S PLANS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* telegraphs as follows: "There is good authority for saying that Secretary Sherman contemplates resumption before the meeting of Congress, certainly before December 1st. There are many reasons which tend to induce Secretary Sherman to make this decision. Among them are these: First, the probabilities are that within two or three months the great bulk of customs duties will be received in silver certificates, and the Treasury is not likely to have much more gold from customs sources before January 1, 1879, than it now has. Secondly, if resumption should be announced, and should become practical, there would be no excuse at the next session of Congress for the greenback repudiators to attempt to execute any of their inflation schemes, and above all things not to repeal the Resumption act after resumption was an accomplished fact. Thirdly, if the Treasury can resume specie payments in advance of the time prescribed by law, it would be a feat which certainly would not be without its effect in the coming Congressional campaign, and which would do much to stop the mouths of those inflation apostles who are preaching a gospel of ruin and disaster should resumption come.

"An answer to the possible suggestion that the Secretary has not now gold enough in the Treasury to resume, and that the Resumption act does not furnish him with sufficient machinery to purchase the gold by the sale of bonds for that purpose, has already been given, showing that under the almost forgotten law or section 3,700 of the Revised Statutes, the Secretary of the Treasury has ample power to purchase all the gold necessary for resumption purposes. Treasury people think, in view of that law, that it would be quite as practical to resume August 1st as it will be January 1st, and that resumption even at that early date is entirely possible."

## THE GREAT GIVE-AWAY.

### The Race on the Fourth at Louisville.

### Thirty Thousand People Taken in and Done For.

Now that the great race at Louisville is over, it is denounced as a "dead-beat" affair, got up to hocus the sovereigns out of their money. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* illustrates its account of the contest with a cut of a huge cow, as indicative of the rattling pace of Ten Broeck, the winning nag. Its account of the race is rather graphic, and adds some points to the telegraphic accout we printed in THE POST extra of Friday. We quote:

Mollie McCarthy won the choice of position, and took the place next the fence, though about ten feet away from it.

THE START

was made by Colonel Clark, and was as even a one as could be made, Mollie showing a half length in advance as they passed under the string. Then began a scene of excitement that baffles description. Men shouted, roared, cheered and stamped as if mad, while the ladies joined in, waving their handkerchiefs, and even cheering. Away sped the nags around the first turn. Howson, in making it, exhibiting his *finesse* by crowding Ten Broeck away out on the course, thus making him lose ground at every jump. On the upper turn the mare gradually but surely began to draw away from Ten Broeck, and a stalwart Kentuckian, who was watching the horses through a glass, exclaimed:

"BY GOD! SHE'S GOT THE LEGS OF HIM."

At the quarter she fell back so that she could crowd him out again, and the maneuver was successful. Going down the back-stretch Walker began to drive his horse, and twice he went up and collared the little mare to "feel her," as it were, but both times she shook him off with ease. At this time she was running free and easy under a mild pull, while Ten Broeck had already had several touches of the steel persuaders in his sides to keep him up to his work. At the half-mile Howson repeated his dodge of holding back and forcing Ten Broeck out of his course; and Walker, owing to the lack of speed of his horse, could not prevent it, either here or at the three-quarter pole. Coming down the quarter stretch, Ten Broeck was seen coming with his ears laid back and

LABORING LIKE A PLOW HORSE,

while the mare led him with ease by a half length under a mild pull. Then it was that the hearts of the Kentuckians began to feel like chunks of lead; and, as the flying steeds passed under the string, completing the first mile in 1:49¾, they sorrowfully ejaculated: "She's got him! she's got him, sure!" Oh! the mournfulness of that refrain. It sounded like the piteous plaint of a soul in purgatory. The second mile was rode like unto the first, though a little slower, the two miles being made in 3:45¼. As they started around the first time on the third mile

HOWSON AGAIN OUTGENERALED WALKER,

by pulling out so that he could take the extreme inside of the course. Walker fell into the trap, but finding the mud too heavy, he dropped back and pulled out on drier land. Both were moving very rapidly on the upper turn, and at the quarter pole Howson crowded Walker out again, but for the last time, for when well down the back stretch and nearing the half mile

THE MARE SUDDENLY QUIT

for a moment, as if she had suddenly struck an obstruction, and Ten Broeck for the first time took the lead. The roar of joy that greeted this show of advantage for Kentucky's pride was one to be remembered while life lasts. "Angels and ministers of grace defend us!" how those Kentuckians did cheer and yell! If the patients of ten thousand Bedlams had been left loose at once they could not have made more noise or acted more crazily. Men shook each other by the hands and thumped each other on the backs in their joyous frenzy. On the lower turn Ten Broeck was pulled up, as there was no longer any need of driving him at the pace he had been going, and

HE LED THE MARE TO THE MILE-POST.

by two open lengths, the three miles being made in 5:53, The race was now over to all intents and purposes; for, though Mollie kept on running, she exhibited such evident signs of weariness and distress that it was patent to every one that Ten Broeck could distance her, if Walker felt so inclined. Whether he was so minded can not be told and if any had doubts on the subject they were set at rest on the lower turn, where Mollie threw up her tail, and, [illegible] a stand-still, was almost [illegible] and ridden to her stable, leaving Ten Broeck to finish the race in a hand-gallop in 8:19½. The instant Ten Broeck stopped under the string

THE CROWD BROKE LOOSE

From all restraint, and rushing over every barrier so surrounded the horse that it was with the greatest difficulty that Walker could dismount and weigh. A thousand men surrounded the beautiful animal, fondling and caressing him as if he was a pet poodle dog. After the excitement had somewhat abated he was led to his stable, more dead than alive. Indeed, for some little time it looked as if he would turn up his hoofs and keel over, as he was badly congested and in semi-spasms. Mollie McCarthy was so tired she could scarcely stand, and she was as wet as though she had been ducked in a pond.

THERE IS TALK, AND PLENTY OF IT,

To night among horsemen, who incline to the opinion that Ten Broeck was got at, notwithstanding all the precautions taken to prevent it, and dosed. Had Mollie McCarthy been able to have saved her distance he never could have faced the starter for the second heat this afternoon. It was fully six o'clock this evening when he was pronounced out of danger. The mare rested much sooner. The receipts at the gate amounted to fully $30,000, and as the expenses at the outside were not more than a third of that amount, it may be safely set down that the visiting Californians have shown the guileless Kentuckians how to lose a race and still win all the money, as there was but $5 of California money in the pool box. A representative of the *Enquirer* had

A TALK WITH WINTER,

the owner of Mollie McCarthy, to-night when he said that his mare was in fair condition, and he did not know what made her quit as she did unless it was the fact that she was not accustomed to running in the mud. He also said he would match her against any horse in America, one, two, three or four mile heats, for any amount of money, provided the match was run over the Sacramento, California course.

FRANK HARPER THE OWNER OF TEN BROECK,

declares that he shall never run again. Harper, by the way, has the reputation of being one of the stingiest horsemen in the country; yet so overjoyed was the crowd at his horse's victory that they actually carried the old codger on their shoulders in triumph.

## THEODOSIA BURR.

### The Story of her Remarkable Life and Tragic Death.

[From Col. John H. Wheeler's Address Before the North Carolina Historical Society.]

The beauty and accomplishments, as well as the social position of Theodosia Burr Alston, her eventful life and her premature and tragic death, have thrown around her name a spell of romance and sympathy which recent events have greatly enhanced. After her marriage in New York (in January 1801), at the age of eighteen, she accompanied her husband to South Carolina, where she resided for several years, interrupted by occasional visits to the home of her father. Her last voyage commenced in December, 1812, when, with impaired health, at the request of both her husband (at this time the Governor of South Carolina) and her father, she embarked from Charleston for New York in a small pilot-boat vessel, called the Patriot. From that day she has never been heard from. By many it was conjectured that the vessel had foundered in a gale of wind at sea and all had perished. By others it has been stated that the vessel was captured by pirates, and all on board murdered. Similar statements have appeared in the public prints, and a painful obscurity rests upon the fate of this unfortunate and lovely lady. But a recent discovery has been made in our State which dissipates this obscurity and makes certain the mode of her untimely end.

A few months ago the late Prof. Pool showed me an exquisite photograph of the original painting of Theodosia Burr, now in possession of his brother, Dr. W. G. Pool, who now resides near Elizabeth City, of which he gave the following account:

"Dr. Pool is a native and resident near Elizabeth City, in Eastern North Carolina. Some eight or ten years since he visited, in his professional capacity, a family near Cape Hatteras, and although they were in moderate circumstances, he observed hanging on the wall an exquisite oil painting of a beautiful woman. On inquiry he discovered that this had been found, with some other articles, by the man of the house (now about eighty years of age), when a youth, on a vessel that had been wrecked near Cape Hatteras in a furious storm that occurred in the winter of 1812, or 1813. The vessel was a small one, and all on board were drowned."

This picture was presented to Dr. Pool, and from this the photograph was taken. This settles beyond all question the manner of the death of the loved and lost Theodosia. It was near that dreaded Cape Hatteras—so often before and since the death place of the fearless and the gallant; with the wild foam of the Atlantic for her winding sheet and the fierce north wind for her requiem, did this gentle spirit wing its flight to another world.

## WARRING UPON THE WEAK.

### How a Fraudulent Administration is Striving to divert Attention.

[From the Virginia City Chronicle.]

The news that a detachment of American troops had marched into Mexican territory, ostensibly in the pursuit of horse thieves, but without warrant of international law—in open defiance of all treaty obligations—is disgraceful to the nation. Well may the enemies of America point to Sitting Bull and say: "That Indian slaughtered one of the most gallant officers in your service and exterminated over 300 of your soldiers. Your troops pursued him closely, but he kept ahead of them until the Canada line was reached. You stopped at that line as though it had been a wall of iron. Why did you stop? Was it because of the obligations of your treaty with England, or was it because you feared to affront a great nation?"

Every American would naturally answer that it was no thought of fear that stopped our soldiers, but solely respect for treaty obligations. But what shall we say when the sneering questioner points to the Rio Grande and says: "There runs the river that forms the boundary between the United States and Mexico. Upon mere rumors that horse thieves had come from the Mexican side, had stolen cattle and recrossed the river, a body of your troops went into Mexico—with which country you have a treaty the same as with England—and meeting an inferior force of Mexican troops, your commanding officer threatened to fire upon them if they tried to obstruct his march through their country. Where was your respect for treaty obligations in this case?"

Into this humiliating position our country has been forced by the knaves who compose the Fraudulent Administration. They are doing this work of injustice in the sole hope of provoking a war with Mexico, which they believe is the only thing likely to turn the popular anger from their fraudulent deeds.

## HUNTER FOUND GUILTY.

### The Jury Render a Verdict of Murder in the First Degree.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 3.—Benjamin Hunter, on trial for the murder of Armstrong, was to-night found guilty of murder in the first degree. By an act passed by the Legislature last winter, the case will be taken to the Court of Errors without argument before the present jury, and that it is thought a new trial will be granted.

## CRIMINAL RECORD.

### Unprovoked Murders Perpetrated in Several Localities.

A NEGRO KILLS HIS SWEETHEART.

NORFOLK, VA., July 6.—A young colored man of Franklin, named Emanuel Vick, killed his sweetheart, a comely young girl about eighteen years of age, named Anna Perkins. It seems that the girl had two suitors, and the successful attentions of his rival so worked upon the jealous nature of Emanuel that he determined to kill the girl. He procured an old fashioned horse pistol, and when Anna passed his shop yesterday morning he fired on the girl. The shot entered the back of the girl below the shoulders and passed entirely through her body, coming out of her breast, just below the left nipple. She sank to the ground when shot and died almost instantly. The tragic occurrence was witnessed by a crowd of people on the street, and Vick was speedily arrested and committed to jail.

SHOOTS HIS GIRL AND HIMSELF.

CHICAGO, IOWA, July 7.—At Independence, Iowa, last night, Clarence Shaw shot and instantly killed Miss Mattie Sherwood, daughter of a prominent citizen. He then shot and killed himself. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause.

AN UNPROVOKED MURDER.

RICHMOND, IND., July 6.—At nine o'clock on Thursday night, at Centreville Crossing, in Webster township, Wayne county, Anderson Russell, aged twenty-two, had his throat cut and was instantly killed by Bud Tindel, aged eighteen. The cutting was the result of a feud of long standing. Russell avoided meeting Tindel, always keeping out of his way to prevent a quarrel, but they unfortunately met on Thursday, when a quarrel ensued, Tindel being intoxicated, and when Russell walked away Tindell ran after and stabbed him, when he staggered across the road and fell dead.

A FEARFUL OUTRAGE.

MILTON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., July 6.—A young lady of seventeen, living in New York but at present boarding at Dr. C. V. Hasbrouck's residence in this village, was surprised while playing at the piano to-day by two masked men, who entered the drawing room and, laying hold of her, stupefied her with a chloroformed sponge. She was alone in the house at the time, and when the other inmates returned about ten o'clock they found her lying insensible and stripped of her clothing in the hall way. A *posse* of men started in pursuit of her assailants, but have found no traces of them so far.

TWO FRATRICIDES.

SCRANTON, PA., July 6.—Patrick Horan shot his brother Michael during a scuffle which took place on the outskirts of Carbondale yesterday morning, killing him almost instantly, in the presence of his wife and child. They had been returning from the Wilkesbarre celebration, accompanied by a man named Phil. Lee; the latter quarrelled with Patrick, who drew a revolver, and, on Michael interfering, the weapon was discharged. The bullet entered Michael's groin and severed an artery. In fifteen minutes he was dead. Patrick Horan surrendered himself to the Carbondale authorities, and has been taken to the county jail.

LANCASTER, PA., July 6.—A terrible case of fratricide took place at Marietta, this county, yesterday. John and George Frady, brothers, living with their mother, had a quarrel about a young lady named Barbara Loucks. It seems that both have been enamored with the charms of Barbara, which caused them to be jealous of each other; they were both out together during the day and had drank freely of whisky; George came home and found his brother John sitting in the room talking to Barbara. An altercation ensued when George fired, the contents entering below the lower ribs, making a hole half an inch in diameter. The wounded man exclaimed, "Oh, my God," and walked across the room when he fell to the floor. He lingered until seven o'clock in the evening, when he died. The murderer was arrested and committed to jail.

These two brothers have served an apprenticeship in jail already, and were both desperate characters. The murder occurred in the same house and with the same gun with which Charles Cheney was murdered by his father-in-law, Snyder, about one year ago, and who is now in jail awaiting trial.

SHOT WHILE PLOUGHING.

RICHMOND, July 6.—At the mouth of Indian Creek, near Tazewell Court House, Virginia, Mr. James Spence, while plowing in his corn-field to-day, was shot and killed by an unseen assassin. There is no clue yet to the party who committed the crime. Spence was tried at the County Court not long since for the killing of a man named Wings and acquitted.

MURDER IN STEUBENVILLE.

STEUBENVILLE, July 6.—John Stewart entered the store of John McCann last night and demanded liquor. On being refused he became very demonstrative and fired. Twelve or fifteen shot and slugs penetrated McCann's heart, killing him instantly. McCann's little boy received four or five shot in the back and may not recover. John Jones, a passer-by, was also shot through the left arm, but was not seriously injured. Stewart is in jail.

A DISHONEST EMPLOYE.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—James Gilmore an employee of the United States Express Company, is missing with some $15,000 in money packages. The robbery was committed on the 4th and the plunder consists of packages for local delivery that were contained in a tin box in the company's safe of which Gilmore was custodian. The supposition is that the package was removed in the afternoon of that day, and that he left town on the early train Friday morning with his booty. Detectives and officers of the company have been quietly working up the case but as yet have failed to find him.

## TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

Buzzell of Ossipee, New Hampshire, convicted as an accessory to the murder of Mrs. Hanson, four years ago, was sentenced on Saturday to be hanged on July 10, 1879.

Four hundred dogs of all sorts were drowned at the dog pond, New York, on Saturday morning. Nearly 10,000 were drowned last year, and there will be as many to dispose of this season.

In the Lancaster county court on the 3d, Margaret J. Dunn, a young girl, was sentenced to an imprisonment in the Penitentiary of five years for the murder of her illegitimate child, aged sixteen months. The evidence showed that she had tied heavy weights to the neck and lower limbs of the child and thrown it into the water. The prisoner displayed very little emotion when the court's judgment was pronounced.

Last Monday night Eddie Baird, daughter of L. F. Baird, at Carrsville, Kentucky, forty miles above Paducah, was awakened by some one in her bedroom. She screamed and alarmed her father, but the villain escaped. The rapist was recognized as Sam Champion, a colored young man, who was arrested and afterward confessed that he had attempted the crime of rape. Tuesday night he was taken from the guard by a mob of colored men and hung to a bridge across the Columbia creek. The young lady is aged fifteen, and the negro had conceived a lustful passion for her.

## MRS. TILTON'S CONFESSION.

### G. A. Townsend, Theodore Tilton's Friend, Telling How It Came About.

### A Resume of the Case and the Probabilities.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Now that Mrs. Tilton has stepped forward and not only pleaded guilt with her pastor to the Church Council, but has written letters to Mrs. Rossiter W. Raymond and Ira B. Wheeler, in a womanly strain, relieving her conscience and their friendship, the leaven is at work.

Beecher is miserable in his less engaged hours, clearly seeing that the latest attack upon him reaches a vital part—the females of his church; for the women feel that such a woman's confession is true. They cannot account for it either as malice or a husband's influence, for Mrs. Tilton is the mother of daughters, both of them grown, whose character and motherhood she would protect to the last, unless a stronger conscience gave her a paramount agony. Her husband is gone from the country and has not seen her. She has been alone until recently, sustained only by her grim and suffering mother, the Widow Morse, who alone of the Beecher coterie stand acquitted of any duplicity. With a mother's instincts she detested those who were exposing her daughter to the world, having once condoned the adultery; but she had no respect for the priestly seducer, and wrote him the fierce dagger of a letter: "When I see the misery you have brought upon this house, and then hear you cracking your jokes in the pulpit every Sunday, I can almost say, 'There is no God!' "

Time was slowly undermining Mrs. Tilton's position. The swaggering support of the great Church and its audacious pastor had, little by little, proved to be a hollow semblance of respect. Those who knew Beecher was guilty were afraid of her. Nothing seemed to stick fast and give her worldly support but the husband she had deceived and had opposed in public, ranking herself on the side of his enemies, blustering to testify in favor of her seducer, overwhelming her husband with contumely and ingratitude. Day after day she had appeared against him like a Judas, brazening it out in the congregation and the crowded court room, assisting to stamp upon his friends, both men and women, giving falsehood for hospitality, slander for love, and requesting to add gratuitous perjury to froward lying, as if to bluster in the face of the prison and eternity. She had written statements, too, so weak that both her intellect and conscience were now ashamed of them. Having given her seducer every energy of help, she was now flung away as a suborned, slandering, filthy thing who could not look upon a great man's face without feeling carnality.

The confession of Mrs. Tilton was resolved upon when she heard from her daughters that their father was to take them to Europe early last April. She assembled various members of her family and advised with them on the step she was about to take. Nobody of Mr. Tilton's blood or company was present. It was purely a Richards gathering. The following card was written by Mrs. Tilton, and Theodore Tilton never heard of it before he saw it in print:

> MR. IRA B. WHEELER—*My Dear Sir:* A few weeks since, after long months of mental anguish, I told, as you know, a few friends, whom I had bitterly deceived, that the charge brought by my husband of adultery between myself and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was true, and that the lie I had lived so well the last four years had become intolerable to me.
>
> That statement I now solemnly reaffirm, and leave the truth with God, to whom also I commit myself, my children, and all who must suffer.
>
> I know full well the explanations that will be sought by many for this acknowledgment: a desire to return to my husband, insanity, malice, everything save the true and only one—my quickened conscience, and the sense of what is due to the cause of truth and justice. During all the complications of these years you have been my confidential friend, and therefore I address this letter to you, authorizing and requesting you to secure its publication.
>
> ELIZABETH R. TILTON.
>
> BROOKLYN, April 13, 1878.

After Mr. Tilton had departed for Europe the aggregate holiness of Plymouth Church set on foot and had published Tommy Shearman's cruel lie—that Mr. Tilton had been visiting his wife in secret, and that she was in the family way, and that this accounted for her confession, she being in a tender state previous to confinement, the same as when she made the first confession of her adultery. It will be remembered that Tilton testified his wife admitted her illicit relations with Beecher while she was troubled with her infant boy, Ralph.

After the conflict of the trial was over, Mr. Tilton felt that he had lost everything in failing to recover his wife's affection. He then took this severer estimate of himself, which he has adhered to ever since with manifest improvement in his temper, discretion and worldly sense—namely, that he had neglected his wife and exposed her to a great temptation, set her a fatal example in dallying with free lovers, destroyed the mutuality and confidence between them, and invited his calamity. Mrs. Tilton has been for two years informed of this contrite view taken by Mr. Tilton. His self-accusations have been especially grateful to her, as showing the melting of his rebellious nature, which had previously made him hard and destructive. He has said:

"It was I who first forgot my vows. I corrupted the household and embittered my wife. In reckless youth and egotism I argued for a widening of the marital laws and plural affinities. I wrote the Life of Woodhull, and introduced women of her class on rostrums and in private. Making myself the apostle of this kind of folly, I also, with criminal neglect of my duty as a husband and protector, invited to my house and left with my wife, day after day, the only person for whom she had an adoration, long confessed. And this priest I also knew to be selfish and sensual. The consequences were not less appalling to me, because I had arranged for them. But all I can do is to forgive the woman I assisted to destroy. Had I done my part in a very slight degree, she might not have fallen."

In the innermost circle of those who visited his house when he was happy, and still kept up acquaintance with his wife, Tilton spoke in this way.

Mr. Tilton's curious story on the trial, that his wife admitted her criminality to him while in despondency on account of illness and a decease in the family, led many to suspect that Mrs. Tilton, while in a weak state, confessed her desires as if they had been gratified, mistook her propensities for their fulfilment, and implicated Mr. Beecher in her delusion. It was even urged in Plymouth Church that she acted on the converse of the New Testament proposition: "Whosoever looketh on a woman to sin hath committed adultery in his heart." To explain his passionate letters to her, Beecher assisted the above assumption by saying that Mrs. Tilton had "thrust her love upon him."

The facts are these: Tilton did not tell the whole truth on the trial, as he wished to give his wife the delicacy of one who sinned against her propensity and was spiritually deceived. He only represented that confession which she gave him in writing, not the angry and boastful admissions she had made on other occasions. It is understood that Mrs. Tilton was exasperated into her first oral disclosure of her guilt by her husband's belittling of her influence. He would first arouse her jealousy and complacently allude to the favor he was held in by Mrs. B., Mrs. W., &c., and then pooh-pooh the idea that anybody was solicitous of his wife. One day, in all the anger, jealousy, ecstasy, secrecy, and triumph of her nature, Mrs. Tilton retorted upon her husband:

"And I, too, am beloved! I have a lover who is so great that you are not fit to untie his shoestrings!"

Taunted with a pooh-pooh on this, and the controversy growing hot, Mrs. Tilton finally cried out: "Mr. Beecher loves me! He has been my lover for a year (or years). He kisses me every day, and hugs me in his arms!"

The admission being made thus far, and the whole wilful womanhood of the wife excited, it took but another exasperating inquiry to bring out the whole tale.

"Perhaps you'll boast directly that he embraced you carnally?"

"He did! Yonder on that lounge! In that chair! On the table here! There, upon the floor, the spot where you are standing! Yes, and a hundred times!"

Thus, tit for tat, the revelation was hurled at the offending husband's head. It recalled him to reason. Figuratively speaking, he came all the way down to Limerick. It was in that period of staggered pride and fresh consciousness of injury that Tilton went into wine, and conversation and Woodhull.

The seduction of Mrs. Tilton was a matter of nearly all in the compass of Beecher's will. She hardly required to be an active agent in the matter. He filled her mind already, and was the master of her gratitude, admiration and idolatry. She never came into intimate relations with him until Mr. Tilton invited him to use the library in Livingston street—the library was in the rear of the parlor, on the first floor—while Mr. Tilton should be off on editorial duty. He accepted this invitation on the ground that he was harrassed at home in many ways, and his mail particularly tampered with. So he got his letters at the postoffice and opened them at Mrs. Tilton's house in the morning and stayed there as long as he pleased. Tilton knew that Beecher was not above suspicion, but foolishly trusted to his wife's religious nature. It was that very nature which was assailable by the pastor. Nothing is so gracious in religion as matrimony.

Mrs. Tilton, to study and to look upon, is a different person from the Mrs. Tilton of bloodless photographs and cold black and white engravings. She has dark hazel eyes; red, large lips, which almost turn over; an olive skin, a lithe figure, subtle perceptions, features which both convey and conceal meaning, and a large secondary nature which supplants that upon the surface, when interested, by magnetic attractiveness and the power to thrill. She has skillful dialectic power, and can say something with two meanings, and watch one undauntedly to see which he takes. Speaking in a slow, precise way, with a twinkle of humor and some insinuation, and with this double expression, she was of that age and that mixed degree of humility and holiness to make old Beecher dance. He knew he was admired, and there she was, alone, the envious Theodore gone. Every suble interest attended Mr. Beecher's suit; to see this great burning intellect stoop to her lowly estate, ask a proprietary if a guilty interest in her charms, and pour his confidence into her ears. She not only fell, but fell half willingly.

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## WEDDING ON THE WATER.

### A Young Couple From Ohio Circumvent a Hard-Hearted Parent.

[From the Philadelphia Times, July 6.]

There was a funny little wedding on the Fourth of July, on one of the steamers on the Schuylkill, above the Water works. It was a wedding in which flowers, presents, and bridal retinue played no part, although it is pretty safe to say that the parties concerned are of social standing and well-to-do in the world's affairs. It required only three persons to complete the ceremony in question. One was the preacher, Rev. Dallas Mays of Lowellville, Mahoning county, Ohio, a town on the Youngstown and Ashtabula Branch of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, 43 miles from Pittsburgh. The other two were Miss Fannie Doud, daughter of Dr. Doud, a dentist in the same village, and Mr. James Powers of Poland, Ohio, a town not far from Lowellville, where he carries on the business of a wool merchant. He is young in years, handsome in person, and of a romantic turn. His business association with Dr. Doud, the dentist, had not been pleasant, and a love engagement that had grown up between the young people when the father and lover were on amicable terms was declared off when the amity between the two ceased to exist. The old gentleman's voice had no weight on such a matter as this, and the young people continued in the path leading to their mutual happiness, despite orders, threats and remonstrances. Now, this story is based upon the statement of Mr. Powers, *nee* Doud, who gave the nodding confirmation to the narration as it progressed; therefore, whatever reflects upon the hard-heartedness of Mr. Doud grows out of the indorsed assertion of the newly-made husband. The parent denied the lover admission to the house, but she, upon the pretext of visiting friends in Pittsburgh, met Powers there, and together they came to Philadelphia, arriving at 7:35 A. M. Mr. Mays had gone East to attend the Alumni meeting at Princeton, his Alma Mater, and by a preconcerted arrangement he had remained East till the young couple came on. They were to have been married in the evening at the Layfayette Hotel, where they were stopping, but the trio visiting Fairmount Park, and all parties willing, the knot was quietly tied on the boat just as she passed under the two bridges at Girard avenue. Mr. Mays went back to his church, and the four o'clock train yesterday to Cape May took the newly-married couple to the Stockton House.

### Eating Their Weight in Ice.

[From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.]

The heat in the California and Consolidated Virginia mines is at present so intense and the demand for ice so great that the consumption of ice amounts to ninety-six pounds per day per man. The heat is in great part caused by the unavoidable obstruction of the Consolidated Virginia shaft by the platform on which the men stand while engaged in retimbering. The heat in the lower levels is also aggravated by the heat on the surface. A man who can eat his weight in ice every day ought to be a good one to send in search of the North Pole.

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IT IS MUCH BETTER to take proper care of a cough or cold from its incipiency, by using promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, than to run any risk of developing a fatal pulmonary affection. This well known curative is equally effective in the primary stages of consumption, asthma and bronchitis. WSM

### Farmers' Work is Relieved

greatly by employing the best of implements. If a farmer will content himself with defective implements and those used by his grandfathers, he will find his work very laborious. Messrs. A. B. Smith & Co., of 41 Federal street, Allegheny, has on hand an extensive line of improved agricultural implements which it would pay every farmer to call and examine. This firm also attends promptly to all kinds of repairing. They are the agents of the Smith mower and reaper which are widely known as among the best in the market. The articles are marked down to the lowest figures.

### Marvels of Electricity.

Drs. L. C. Thomas and J. H. Thomas, proprietors of the Electropathic Institute, 25 Centre avenue, are working wonders in the treatment of obstinate diseases. Their treatment is new. One lady, Miss L., says: My cure was like a miracle. I had a severe attack of inflamation of the lungs. The cough was severe, pain almost unendurable and fever high. In ten minutes after the applications of Electricity the pain was gone, the cough ceased, and I speedily recovered. Mrs. J. M., who has been suffering for years with weakness incident to her sex, has put herself under treatment, and now, after six treatments, is nearly well. They are enabled to treat successfully every form of disease, especially chronic and those incident to females. Charges moderate. The poor are treated free every Saturday from 1 to 5 P. M. Galvanic baths are given at $1 each, or six for $5. Consultation free.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

### New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Gold steady at 100½. Carrying rates 1 per cent. Borrowing rates ⅛ to 1 and flat. Silver bars 115¾ currency; 114¾ gold. Silver coin ¾@1¼ discount. Governments firm. Railroad bonds generally strong. State securities dull.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad increased $28,000 the first week in July. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company's gross earnings for the first five months this year show an increase over last year of $1,006,000, and net earnings, after deducting all expenses, $2,402,000, showing an increase over 1877 of $617,000. Secretary Sherman was interviewed to-day, and said: "With gold at ⅜ of one per cent. resumption is practically accomplished. I do not think the governmental order for resumption will be necessary next year, as I believe before that day specie resumption will have been brought about by natural causes."

The stock market was buoyant and higher, and in final dealings prices of the day were made. In a few cases figures attained were the highest of the year. An advance was stimulated by favorable reports from the Saratoga railroad meeting of increased earnings of granger roads, and considerable purchases of dividend on paying stocks. The most prominent features of the market were Northwest preferred, Lake Shore, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Michigan Central, Western Union and New Jersey Central.

Transactions aggregated 102,000 shares, of which 6,500 were Erie, 39,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Northwestern common, 6,500 do. preferred, 2,000 Rock Island, 4,000 St. Paul common, 1,000 do. preferred, 21,000 Lackawana, 5,000 New Jersey Central, 4,000 Delaware & Hudson, 3,000 Michigan Central, 5,000 Western Union and 1,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

Close—Money closed easy at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Customs receipts, $265,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $371,000. Clearings, $12,000,000. Sterling—exchange on bankers' bills 483½; sight exchange on New York 486½.

GOVERNMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. coup '81. | 107¼ | 5-20s,'65 | 102⅝ |
| 5-20s,'67 | 105⅜ | 2 20s,'68 | 107¾ |
| New 5s | 106⅞ | New 4½s | 104⅛ |
| New 4 per cts. | 100¼ | 10-40s, coups. | 109 |
| 10-40s | 109 | Currency 6s | 120⅝ |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee old. | 34 | Tennessee new | 34 |
| Virginia new. | 20 | Virginia, old. | 20 |
| Missouri 6s | 103¾ | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. U. T. Co. | 89⅞ | C. C. C. & I. | 26¼ |
| Quicksilver | 13 | N. J. Central | 44¼ |
| Do preferred. | 31⅝ | Rock Island | 115⅛ |
| Pacific Mail | 17⅛ | St. Paul | 54⅛ |
| Mariposa | 1 | Do preferred. | 84⅝ |
| Do preferred. | 1½ | Wabash | 14⅝ |
| Adams Ex. | 104 | Ft. Wayne | 95 |
| Fargo Ex. | 90 | Terre Haute | 1 |
| American Ex. | 47¾ | Do preferred. | 1½ |
| U. S. Ex. | 47½ | O. & M. | 7½ |
| N. Y. Central | 109⅞ | C. & A. | 81 |
| Erie | 15⅜ | Do preferred. | 102 |
| Do preferred. | 31⅜ | Del. & Lack. | 61⅛ |
| Harlem | 139 | A. & P. T. Co. | 26 |
| Mich. Central. | 68 | Mo. Pacific | 1 |
| Panama | 127 | B. & Q. | 11½ |
| Union Pacific. | 63¼ | H. & St. Joe. | 11¼ |
| Lake Shore | 62⅝ | Central Pacific | 106 |
| Illinois Central | 86½ | Union | 106⅛ |
| Pittsburgh | 81½ | Land Grants | 8¼ |
| N. W. C | 52⅝ | Sinking Fund | 104⅝ |
| Do preferred. | 79¼ | | |

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 10.—Consols 96 3-16; Illinois Central 88; Pennsylvania Central 32¼; Reading 19; 5-20s '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 110¾d; new 5s, 109; 4½s, 106⅝; Erie, 16⅜; preferred, 32.

PARIS MARKET.

PARIS, July 10.—Rentes 115f 50c.

ANTWERP MARKET.

ANTWERP, July 10.—Refined petroleum 25¾.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—Cotton stronger at 6 5-16@6½d; sales 12,000 bales; American 9,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. California white wheat average, 9s 11d@10s 2d; red western spring, 8s 8d@9s; winter, 9s 3d@9s 9d. Corn—new western mixed, 22s 6d@22s 9d. Canadian peas, 34s 3d. Linseed oil, 28s@28s 6d. Turpentine, 24s. Fine American cheese, 45s. Pork, 49s. American lard, 35s 9d.

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## GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
July 10, 1878.

Business moved to-day in about the same channel as the last two or three days, there being no features to mention both in the volume of transactions and prices. The dull season has set in and no great continued activity need be expected until the fall trade sets in, except a splurge now and then of a day or two.

Qoutations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

### Country Produce.

The trade in green stuffs and vegetables is up to the average, but prices are weak, owing to heavy receipts. A good business is also being done in berries and fruits generally. Butter and eggs are still dull, with no prospect of any rise in the immediate future.

APPLES—Choice $2 75@3 25; common, $1 25@2 25.

BEANS—Prime navy $1 80@1 90; medium, $1 50@1 65; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 8@9c; choice solid, 8@9c; medium grades, 5@7c.

CHEESE—Choice old, 10@11c; choice new, 6@8c; Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $9 50@10 00; choice Cape Cod, $9 50@10 00; 1 bush boxs $3 25@3 75.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 10@11c per doz.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz. $4 00; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c; New York State in neat 25 lb cases of 12 glass cups, per lb 13@15c.

MAPLE—Sugar 9@10c; syrup, new, 75c.

POTATOES—New, per bbl, $1 65@1 90.

POULTRY—Spring Chickens, 30@50c per pair; ducks, 40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@10c. Dressed Chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 50@1 60; mammoth cleverseed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 40.

### Grain, Flour and Feed.

There is still no improvement in the grain trade and the outlook is not bright. Flour also remains without much change and many predict lower prices before long.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Indiana red and amber, $1 07@1 10; choice amber and white $1 08@1 10; prime Pennsylvania and Ohio red, $1 05@1 08; medium do $1 00@1 05.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, on track, 44@45c; high mixed, 42@43c; ear, prime yellow, 47@48c; mixed, 44@45c.

Oats—Prime white 29@30c; mixed 27@29c.

Rye—No. 1, 57@60c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 00@5 25; Minnesota extra, $5 50@5 75; choice amber and white wheat $5 75@6 00; prime red winter do, $5 50@5 75; fancy St. Louis, $6 00@6 50; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50.

CORNMEAL—50@53c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 5 0@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 per keg.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $9@10 00; No. 2 do, $7 00@8 50; No. 3 or medium, $6 50@7 50; prime upland prarie, $8 00@10 00; No. 2, $6 50@8 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $11 00@12 00; seconds do., $12 00@13 00; middlings white do., $18 00@19 00; chopped corn and oats, $18 00@19 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@19 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, ℘ 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

### Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market is looking up considerably and is firm. This applies to both sugars and coffees and prices are tending upward. Provisions moderately active.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Green Coffee | ℘ lb |
| Fancy Rio...20 | @ c |
| Choice Rio...19 | @19½c |
| Prime Rio | @18½c |
| Good Rio | @17½c |
| Ordinary Rio16 | @17 c |
| Java...25½ | @27½c |
| Roasted Coffees. | |
| Rio in papr's.18 | @20½c |
| Rio in bulk..17 | @20 c |
| Java in pap's27 | @30 c |
| Java in bulk.27 | @29 c |
| Teas. | |
| Young Hyson.25c | @$1 00 |
| Gunpowder...35c | @1 00 |
| Imperial...30c | @ 80 |
| Japan...25c | @ 75 |
| Oolong...30c | @ 80 |
| Souchong...25c | @ 75 |
| Rice. | |
| Cho'e Carolina | @8 c |
| Prime | 7½c |
| Starch. | |
| Gloss | 6½@8 c |
| Cornstarch | 7½@8½c |
| Spices (whole). | |
| Cloves | 45@ c |
| Allspice | 18@20 c |
| Cassia | 28@32 c |
| Nutmegs | 1 00@1 05 |
| Pepper | 15@16 c |
| Syrups. | |
| Choice maple fl'v'rd | 48c |
| Prime " " | 47c |
| Choice sugar syrup | 48c |

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime sugar syrup | 45c |
| Good do do | 40c |
| Good molasses | 42c |
| Black " " | 28c |
| Sugars. | |
| Standard A. | @ 9½c |
| Off. A...9 | @ 9¼c |
| Ex. C. | @ 8¾c |
| Ref Yellows. 8 | @ 8¼c |
| Molasses do.. 7 | @ 7½c |
| Cut loaf | @10½c |
| Crushed | @10½c |
| Powdered | @10½c |
| Granulated .. 9⅞ | @10 c |
| N. O. Molasses. | New |
| Strictly ch....48 | @ c |
| Strictly prime...45 | @ c |
| Prime...43 | @ c |
| Fair...35 | @ |
| Soaps. | |
| Irish soap, ℘ box | $3 90 |
| S. S. Star, ℘ box | 6 65 |
| Babbitt's best, ℘ bx | 6 75 |
| Gold do. | |
| Extra olive do. | 8 |
| Do N. Y. city, ℘ lb | 9 c |
| German mottled do | 6½c |
| California, ℘ box | 4 20 |
| Soda. | |
| Bi-carb in kgs | 3¾@4 c |
| Do as'ted pap's | 5½c |
| Do as'ted ¼ p'rs | 6 c |
| Sal soda in kegs | 2 c |
| Candles. | |
| Star, full w'ght | 13 c |
| Stearine | 10½@11c |
| Mould | @10½c |

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hams, extra sugar cured ℘ lb | 10¾@11¼ |
| Shoulders, s. c. | 6¾@ |
| Bre'kf'st bcn, | 8¾@ |
| Dried beef, do 14 | @16 |
| Beef tongues sugar cured ℘ doz | 6 00 |
| Bacon shoulders, ℘ lb | 6¼ |
| B, short r sides, do. | 6¾ |
| B, clear sides, do. | 7 |
| Mess pork | 10 75 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Lard, p. l. in t'rces ℘ lb | 7¼ |
| Do., ½ bbls, ℘ lb | 7¾ |
| Do, ref'nd in t'rcs | 7¾ |
| " " ½ bbls | 8¼ |
| " " bk'ts | 8¾ |
| Do. in 2-lb tea pots. | 10¼ |
| " 5-lb coffee do. | 10 |
| " in 3-lb pails | 10 |
| " " 5-lb " | 9¾ |
| " " 4-lb " | 9⅞ |

### Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—℘ lb, 28@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans ℘ doz, $1 00@1 40; raspberries, do, $1 40; strawberries, $1 25; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 25; peaches, 3 lb cans ℘ dozen, $1 85@$2 00, new; tomatoes do; $1 05@1 10 corn do, $1 25@1 75. Pickles, bbls, $6 00; half do, $3 75@4 00.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ℘ lb.6@8c; do quarters, 3@3½c; do, common do, 3c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c. Peaches halves, unpeeled, 4@4¾c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 9@10c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c; raspberries, 25@28c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, ℘ lb, 45@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ℘ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No 2 large mackerel, $13 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $9 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $10 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $8 00; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish ℘ half barrel, $4 00; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@3; lake herring $2 15; large George's codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish, $4; halibut (smoked), ℘ bbl, 8c; No. 1 herring ℘ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ℘ box at $1 80; London layers, $2 40; Muscatels, $2 20; mat raisins, $3 75 ℘ mat; Valenties, 8½@12 ℘ lb; sultanas 13c. Dates 7½c ℘ lb. Currants 5@6c. Citron 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 10c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do. shelled 45; do Sicily 40; do Ivica 20c. Walnuts—Naples 12½@15c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, per box, $8 75. Lemons—Malaga, $7 00@7 50. Cocoanuts $5 00@6 00 per 100.

HOPS—Per pound 6@10c.

OILS—Lard Oil—Double extra, 62@65c; extra, 57@60c; No. 1, 55@57c; No. 2, 48@50c per gal; Miners' oil steady at 55@57c for white winter; 53@55c for yellow winter. Linseed oil, 60c for raw and 65c for boiled; carbon 7@8c for standard brands. Engine oil—amber colors, 40@50c; dark, 25@36c; West Virginia oil, 20@25c; natural lubricating, 23@25c; prepared residuum per bbl, $5 00.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $6 50@7 00; small do, $7 50@8 00; gherkins, do, $8 50@9 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $3 50@4 00; small do, $4 00@4 50; do, gherkins $4 50@5 00.

RAGS—Cotton, white, per lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 2@2½c; woolen, ½c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 12@13c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@13c.

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## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
July 10, 1878.

Crude fluctuated considerably and there was an unsteadiness in prices all day. Refined remains dull and lifeless.

CRUDE.

United 94@96c; shipment $1 12@1 14.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 10⅝c; New York, 10⅝c; Pittsburgh, 9c.

[By Western Union.]

TITUSVILLE, July 10.—Market at 96¼c bid.

PARKERS, July 10.—Petroleum offered at 95c.

OIL CITY, July 10.—Market at 93¾c bid.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**New York**—JULY 10.—Cotton dull at 11 7-16@11 9-16c. Flour firmer; receipts 10,500 barrels; superfine western and State $3 40@3 85; common to good $3 90@4 30; good to choice $4 35@5 75; white wheat extra $5 80@6 50; extra Ohio $3 95@5 75; St. Louis $3 95@7 00; Minnesota patent process and Wisconsin $6 00@7 75. Wheat active and a shade higher; eceipts, 83,000 bushels; No. 2 spirng $1 03@1 04; ungraded spring 85c; No. 1 $1 06@1 09; winter and red western No. 2, $1 13; No. 1 do $1 13; ungraded white 75c; No. 1 do $1 21; extra do $1 22. Rye quiet and firm; western 58@61c. Barley and malt nominally unchanged. Corn aactive and a shade higher; receipts 80,000 bushels, ungraded 40@48c; No. 3, 43c; steamer 46@47½c; No. 2, 37@48½c; No. 2 white 52c. Oats quiet and steady; receipts, 14,000 bushels; No. 2, 32c; do white 34½@34¾; No. 1 do 32@34c; do white 38c; western mixed 30@32½c; white western 33@38c. Hay unchanged. Hops unchanged eastern and western 7@10c; New York State 7@12c. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio 16. Sugar quiet and unchanged, refining, fair togood, 7 3-16@7⅜c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 25@28c. Rice quiet. Petroleum firmer; United $92¼@96¾c; crude 6½c; refined 10¾c. Tallow firm at 6½@6⅞c. Rosin dull and unchanged. Turpentine steady at 29½c. Eggs quiet; western 10@11c. Cheese heavy. Leather firmer, hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights 50@21c. Wool quiet; domestic fleece 28@44c; pulled 18@37c; unwashed 10@30c; Texas 12@27c. Pork quiet and firm; mess $10 37½. Cutmeats quiet; long clear middle 6c. Butter steady; western 6@20c. Whisky $1 07½. Metals—Manufactured copper dull and unchanged; Ingot lake $16 25@16 50. Iron—Scotch pig $22 00@24 00; American $15 00@17 00. Russian sheeting $10 50@11 00; Nails—cut $2 30@2 40; clinch $4 25@5 25.

**Chicago**—JULY 10.—Flour firmer and not quotably higher; spring X $4 25@4 90; western X $4 25@5 25; Minnesota X $5 50@6 00; patents $5 00@8 50; superfine $2 25@3 75; winter X $5 00@6 00. Wheat strong and higher; active and unsettled; No. 2 Chicago spring 96c cash; 95½@95⅝c July; 83¾@83⅞c August; 81c September; sales of August 83⅛@84c; No. 3 87c; rejected 63c. Corn fairly active and a shade higher at 39c cash and September; 38⅝c July; 38⅝c August; rejected 36c. Oats firmer, but not quotably higher at 24¾c cash; 24⅝c July; 22¾c August; 22@22½c September; rejected 20c. Rye fairly active and a shade higher at 48½c. Barley stronger at 48½c. Pork steady and in fair demand at $9 25@9 30 cash; $9 37½@9 40 August; $9 50@9 52½. Lard steady and in fair demand at $6 85@6 87½ cash; $6 90@6 92½ August; $7 00 September. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged at $4 50, $5 50@5 62½. Whisky steady and nominally unchanged at $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 barrels; wheat, 13,000 bushels; corn, 165,000 bushels; oats, 53,000 bushels; rye, 4,600 bushels; barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,900 barrels; wheat, 16,000 bushels; corn, 206,000 bushels; oats, 49,000 bushels; rye, 420 bushels; barley, 400 bushels.

Close—Wheat strong and higher; 96¾c bid July; 84⅛c bid August. Corn irregular and easier; 38¾@38⅞c July; 38¾@38⅞c August; 38¾c September. Oats steady and firm. Pork moderately active and a shade higher; advanced 5c for August. Lard active and a shade higher; $6 95 bid August; $7 05 bid September.

**Cincinnati**—JULY 10.—Cotton quiet and steady at 11½c. Flour nominolly unchanged; family $4 15@5 50. Wheat active, firm and higher; new 75@92½c. Corn quiet and steady at 40@42c. Oats quiet and steady at 27@29c. Rye firm at 55@56c cash, new No. 2, 50c seller August. Barley steady and unchanged; choice fall 47c. Pork dull and nominal at $9 75@10 00. Lard steady and firm. Bulkmeats strong; shoulders $5 00; short rib$5 60 cash; $5 60@4 75 buyer July; short clear $5 87½. Bacon firmer at $5 75, $6 25@6 50. Whisky steady and in good demand at $1 05. Butter steady and in fair demand; choice qualities western reserve 11@12c; choice Central Ohio 8@9c; fancy creamery 20c. Linseed oil steady at 51@53c. Hogs—Demand fair and prices higher; common $3 50@3 90; light $3 95@4 20; packing $4 10@4 35; butchers' $4 45@4 50; receipts 920 head; shipments 565 head.

**St. Louis**—JULY 10.—Flour inactive and unchanged; XX fall $3 65@4 00; XXX do $4 10@4 30; family $4 35@4 55; choice $4 50@4 75. Wheat—dry sample lots in good demand and firm; No. 3 red fall 86½@86⅝c bid cash; 85¾@86¼c July; 81¾@83c August; No. 4 do 75c. Corn stronger; No 2 35½@36½c, latter outside price cash; 36½@36¾c August. Oats scarce and firmer; No. 2 24¾@25½c cash; 24c bid July. Rye dull and nominal at 46c. Whisky firmer at $1 06. Pork stronger; jobbing $9 50@9 60. Lard easier at $6 89 asked. Bulkmeats nominally unchanged; Bacon firmer at $5 37½, 5 50, 6 00, 6 05, 6 10, 6 15@6 20. Receipts—Flour, 2,300 barrels; wheat, 50,000 bushels; corn, 7,000 bushels; oats, 4,000 bushels; rye none; barley none. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 barrels; wheat, 7,000 bushels; corn, none; oats, 1,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, none.

**Philadelphia**—JULY 10.—Flour quiet superfine $2 50@3 00; extra $3 00@4 00; Minnesota family $4 06@5 50; high grades $6 00@7 00. Wheat strong; red 97c@$1 04; amber $1 05@1 08; white $1 15. Corn firm; yellow 48c; mixed 47c. Oats steady; white western 29@31c. Rye at 54@56c. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork at $10 25@10 50. Beef—India mess 17c; smoked 11@12½c; pickled 9¼@10c; green 8@9c. Lard—butchers' $6 75@7 00; city kettle $7 50@7 75. Butter easier; Western 10@12c. Eggs dull; Western 9@10c. Cheese weak; Western choice 6¼@7c. Petroleum steady; refined 10¾c; crude 8¼@8½c. Whisky steady; western $1 09. Receipts—Flour, 2,200 barrels; wheat, 6,000 bushels; corn, 16,000 bushels; oats, 5,500 bushels; rye 500 bushels.

**Toledo**—JULY 10.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white Michigan $1 05; extra white Michigan $1 06; amber Michigan spot $1 05; seller July 97c; seller August 91½c; No. 2 amber Michigan 95c; No. 2 red winter spot, new, 93¼; old, seller July, 93c; seller August 90c; No. 3 red 86c. Corn firm; high mixed 40½c; No. 2 spot 40c; seller August 40½c; seller Septemcer 41c; No. 2 white 43½c; rejected 38½c; damaged 34c. Oats quiet; No. 2 28c. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; corn, 25,000 bushels; oats, none. Shipments—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; corn 6,000 bushels; oats, none.

Close—Wheat firm; amber Michigan spot, $1 05 offered; seller July 98c; seller August, 92½c; No. 2 red winter, new, spot and seler July 94c; seller August held at 91c, 90½c bid. Corn firm; high mixed 40½c bid; No. 2 spot, 40¼c offered; sales of seller August at 40¾; rejected 38¾c.

**Milwaukee**—JULY 10.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat firm; closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 03½; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 00½; No. 2 $1 00½; July $1 00½; August 87¼c; September 83¼c; No. 3 85@86c. Corn firmer and higher; No. 2 39c. Oats strong; No. 2 24½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 48c. Barley nominal; Na. 2 spring 60c; August 62c. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess pork $9 37 cash and July. Lard—prime steam $6 87½. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 1¾c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 27,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 17,000 bushels.

**Boston**—JULY 10.—Flour dull; superfine western $3 00@3 25; common extras $4 00@4 50; Wisconsin extras $4 25@5 00; Minnesota extras $5 00@5 75; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $4 75@5 25; Illinois $5 00@6 00; St. Louis $5 00@6 25; Minnesota patent process $5 50@7 00. Corn dull; mixed and yellow 46@50c; steamer 43@45c. Oats steady and firm; No. 1 and extra white 36½@40c; No. 2 white 35@36c; No. 3 white 32@33c; mixed 32@35.

### Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—July 10.—Business ruled quiet with package houses, except in knit fancy woolens and shirts and drawers, for which there was increased demand. Men's wear woolens moving slowly. Foreign goods quiet.

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## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

### Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
TUESDAY, July 9, 1878.

CATTLE.

We have had a quiet market thus far this week, and no new or important features have been developed. The supply to-day, although not large, was equal to the demand, as there were several lots remaining unsold when we left the yards; in regard to quality there was no perceptible change, as compared with the same day last week, and prices were much the same. The most of the cattle sold were taken by country dealers and local butchers; up to the present writing seven cars have been purchased for New York and none for Philadelphia, and the most of the sales have been within the range of 4@4½c, grading from common to medium. New York was better yesterday, while Philadelphia was not so good, hence, notwithstanding the supply was rather light, the improvement at the former point was more than counterbalanced by the unfavorable reports from Philadelphia. In regard to the course of the market during the remainder of the week we have no opinion to offer, but the outlook is not favorable for an advance. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs beeves | $4 75@5 00 |
| Good, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs beeves | 4 50@4 65 |
| Medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs do | 4 25@4 40 |
| Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs | 3 75@4 00 |
| Bulls, cows and stags | 2 50@3 50 |

SHEEP.

The arrivals thus far this week foot up about 25 cars; market brisk to-day at an advance of 10@15c per cwt, and when we left the yards there were but few remaining unsold, New York taking nearly all the best sheep, and to this may be attributed the improvement above noted. We quote as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime, 100 to 110 lbs | $4 20@4 25 |
| Good, 84 to 91 lbs | 3 50@3 60 |
| Fair, 90 to 100 lbs | 3 90@4 05 |
| Fair, 70 to 75 lbs | 3 00@3 25 |
| Common, 70 to 75 lbs | 2 25@2 75 |

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light, but the market to-day, owing to a meagre demand, was slow, and prices on Yorkers 5@10c per cwt. lower. The hot weather, it seems, has curtailed the demand at Eastern points of distribution, and few are wanted here in consequence. With anything like free arrivals and offerings, current rates could not be maintained long, as buyers are nearly all bearish, claiming that the recent advance was not altogether legitimate. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Philadelphia hogs | $4 50@4 60 |
| Yorkers | 4 10@4 20 |
| Roughs | 3 00@3 50 |

**New York**—JULY 10.—Beeves—Receipts for two days 2,050 head against 3,860 head for the same time last week. Supply very short for demand and market uncommonly sharp and excited, closing decidedly firmer at an advance of ¼@⅜ per cent., as compared with Monday. Ordinary to fair still fed bulls 3@3½c live weight; ordinary to good native steers 9@10c, to dress 55@57 lbs; prime to extra 10¼@10½c, even 10¾c, to dress 57 lbs; exporters took 400 head at 9¾@10½c, to dress 56@57 lbs: all cattle sold before 9 A. M. Sheep—Receipts 5,500 head for two days, against 8,440 head for the same time last week. Market firm at a fraction advance from Monday, but not so brisk; sheep 4@4¾c; lambs 4½@6½c; choice extra State and Jersey lambs 7@7½c. Swine—Receipts 6,460 head, for two days, against 9,160 head for the same time last week. Market easier; coarse to fair Ohios alive $4 40@4 50.

**Buffalo**, JULY 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,938 head; total for the week 5,746 head. Market active and higher for shippers' steers; medium and common lots at last week's prices; choice to best steers $4 85@5 30; good shippers $4 60@4 80; medium $4 30@4 50; bulls scarce; stockers $3 00@3 40; best grades sold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,100 head; total for the week, 8,500 head. Market moderately active; fair to good western sheep $3 55@4 00; choice $4 20@4 25. Lambs $5 10@5 50. All offerings sold. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500 head; total for the week, 11,600 head. Market dull and declining; no Eastern demand; Yorkers $4 00@4 25; heavy $4 20@4 30; four cars unsold.

**St. Louis**—JULY 10.—Cattle—Demand light but holders firm for all grades excepting shipping, which were rather slow fair to choice butchers' steers $3 35@4 25; do cows and heifers $2 25@3 60; grass Texans steers $2 00@3 30; do cows $2 00@3 00; corn fed Texans steers $3 25@3 85; receipts 3,700 head. Hogs steady; light shipping to good Yorkers $3 90@4 15; butchers' to fancy $4 00@4 10; packing $3 90@4 10; receipts, 2,700 head. Sheep steady and in good demand, which exceeds the demand; choice to fancy $3 37½@3 87½; good $3 00@3 20; common to fair $2 25@3 00; receipts, 675 head.

**Chicago**—JULY 10.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; shipments, 2,300 head. Market opened firm and closed strong; choice, heavy sold at $4 10@4 20; light $4 00@4 10; mixed $3 80@4 10. Cattle—Receipts, 6,500 head; shipments, 1,800 head. Market unchanged, active and firm; sales of shipping at $4 00@5 60; feeders held at $3 20@3 90; butchers' cows $2 90@3 50; bulls $1 90@3 00; Texans $2 90@3 50. Sheep—receipts 670 head; shipments, 230 head, some improvement; good muttons 15@20c and higher; sales at $3 00@3 70.

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## WOOL MARKETS.

**Boston**—JULY 10.—Wool firm and demand fair, with manufacturers purchasing more freely; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces medium XX and X fleeces, 36@38c; Michigan fleeces, 35c; combing and delaine in demand at 38@42c.

THE MODERN PHARMACIST, in order to be successful in the practice of his profession requires not only a theoretical knowledge of classic Chemistry, Materia, Medica, Botany, but a practical experience to enable him to distinguish between pure and adulterated drugs, so that he may conscientiously dispense to the sick the remedies required by the physician, all of the above qualities are united in. Mr. G. B. Smith, the prominent druggist of Toronto, Canada, knowing and appreciating the skill necessary to combine and prepare GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA, he sells and recommends all suffering with pain of any kind to use it, particularly Diphtheria, Sore Throat, and diseases produced by Blood Poisoning.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.
DR. GILES,
120 West Broadway, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents. Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street, Agent.

GENERAL GORDON has purchased a farm of 1,960 acres in Georgia, upon which he proposes to raise sheep, thus turning his sword into a shepherd's crook.

### Feels Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physician or medicine did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over seventy years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, Providence, R. I. TTS&W.

## MARRIED.

WILSON—WEYAND—Wednesday morning, July 10, 1878, by Rev. D. J. Satterfield, Dr. JEFFERSON HENRY WILSON to Miss EVALINE MYRTILLA WEYAND, all of Beaver, Pa. No cards.

## DIED.

LEE—At Hulton, Pa., on Tuesday, July 9, 1878, at 9 A. M., CALEB LEE, in the seventy eighth year of his age.

MARKLE—At 4:30 P. M., Friday, July 5, 1878, FRANK HOWARD, infant son of Marion H. and Mary F. Markle, aged five months and twenty-three days.

THOMAS—Friday, July 5, 1878, at 12 o'clock M., JOHN THOMAS, son of Frank and Margaret Thomas, aged ten months and five days.

FAIRMAN—On Thursday, July 4, 1878, at 3:30 P. M., CHARLES M., infant son of Lida L. and Charles M. Fairman, aged four months.

BLAIR—On July 4, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., THOS. MERRON BLAIR, eldest son of Julia F. and the late John K. Blair, aged sixteen years.

RAHM—On Wednesday evening, July 3, 1878, at 8 o'clock, Mrs. A. M. D. RAHM, widow of the late Martin Rahm, in the ninety-first year of her age.

CONNELLY—On Thursday morning, July 4, 1878, at 11 o'clock, FRANK CONNELLY, aged ten months.

DUGAN—On Friday morning, July 5, 1878, at 3:30, MAJIE DUGAN, sister-in-law of John Gallagher, Penn street.

SIEBERT—On Friday evening, July 5, 1878, at 9:45, AMANDA SIEBERT, daughter of William Siebert, Sr., in the twenty-seventh year of her age.

FRECKER—July 7th, 1878, at the residence of her parents, No. 14 Centre avenue, ESTELLA MANICA FRECKER, aged one year and five months.

STEVENSON—Sabbath evening, July 7, 1878, at 9 o'clock, MAGGIE, youngest daughter of George K. and Mary D. Stevenson, in the tenth year of her age.

CREIGHTON—On Sunday evening, July 7, 1878, at 9 o'clock, Mrs. NANCY CREIGHTON, in her eighty-third year.

BARROWS—Tuesday morning, July 9, 1878, at 6:40, of diphtheria, LULU MAUDE, twin-daughter of Richard and Jemima Barrows, aged four years, seven months and twenty-six days.

### Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your family well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost—I know it. A WORKINGMAN."
TTS&W.

THE event causing most excitement recently in New Orleans has been the great success attendant upon the purchase of a single ticket in the June drawing of the Louisiana Lottery Company by Mr. W. S. Campbell, a coal dealer of No. 29 Carondolet street (well known there), yielding a return, paid immediately, of $100,000 in cash. Who will be the next? For information address M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.

# 1878.

# The Weekly Post.

**Single Subscription - $2.00 per year**
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THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST for 1878 will maintain its reputation as the Largest, Cheapest and Best Family and Political Journal published in the Union. Eight pages and fifty-six columns in each number; printed with clear type on the best of paper.

## LEADING FEATURES.

POLITICAL—THE WEEKLY POST will maintain the fundamental principles of Democracy and give to the Democratic organization and candidates a hearty and unflinching support, as the best and in fact only way to secure reform in government and the maintenance of the rights of the people and the States. Hereafter the history of the country promises to be the history of the Democratic party but a brief time will elapse and the control of the Federal and State governments in all their branches will pass into its hands. THE POST will be a faithful guardian and defender of the honor and integrity of the party in power, as it has been a champion of its principles in the long years of adversity and defeat.

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice literary matter, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

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EDITORIALS—Editorials on every subject of interest that may transpire, as well as many other features, suggested by events as they occur.

## TERMS FOR CAMPAIGN POST.

From the 11th of July to the 17th of November, we will furnish THE WEEKLY POST (prepaying the postage) as a campaign paper at the following rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION | 50c |
| Clubs of 10 for 40c | $4 00 |
| Clubs of 20 for 35c | 7 00 |
| Clubs of 30 for 33c | 9 90 |
| Clubs of 40 for 30c | 12 00 |
| Clubs of 50 and upwards 25c | 12 50 |
| Clubs of 100 and upwards 20c | 20 00 |

As the time progresses a *pro rata* price will be taken for campaign subscriptions, expiring at that date.

## The Daily Post

Is one of the best daily publications in Pittsburgh, and is the only Democratic daily published in Western Pennsylvania. It is a live paper and contains all the latest news from every quarter of the globe.

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(WITH POSTAGE PAID.)

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| IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER | 1 50 |

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**Pittsburgh, Pa.**

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13th.

**Louisiana State Lottery Company.**

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTIONS will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Capital Prize | $30,000 |
| 1 Capital Prize | 10,000 |
| 1 Capital Prize | 5,000 |
| 2 Prizes of $2,500 | 5,000 |
| 5 Prizes of 1,000 | 5,000 |
| 20 Prizes of 500 | 10,000 |
| 100 Prizes of 100 | 10,000 |
| 200 Prizes of 50 | 10,000 |
| 500 Prizes of 20 | 10,000 |
| 1,000 Prizes of 10 | 10,000 |
| APPROXIMATION PRIZES: | |
| 9 Approximation Prizes of $300 | 2,700 |
| 9 Approximation Prizes of 200 | 1,800 |
| 9 Approximation Prizes of 100 | 900 |
| 1,857 Prizes, amounting to | $110,400 |

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

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All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
jy10-sw&wk4w

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, PA., July 9, 1878.

☞ PROPOSALS FOR PAVING SIDEWALK AND FOR SEWER.—Proposals will be received at the office of the County Controller until 3 o'clock P. M. of WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, for paving the sidewalk in front of the Court House on Fifth avenue; also for recutting and resetting the curbing along the same, and for a 10-inch pipe sewer, about 150 feet in length. Bids for the paving must be by the square yard; bids for the curbing must be by the lineal foot, and bids for the sewer by the lineal foot. The Commissioner reserve the right to reject any and all bids. For further information apply to

J. H. RENO,
County Engineer.

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